Illinois--War council

A report

STATE OF ILLINOIS

I L L I N O I S W A R C O U N C I L

GOVERNOR DWIGHT H. GREEN
Chairman

A R E P O R T

OF THE

A C T I V I T I E S

OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

AND THE

ILLINOIS WAR COUNCIL

FROM APRIL 17, 1941

TO

DECEMBER 31, 1943

March 1944

ILLINOIS WAR COUNCIL

DECEMBER 31, 1943

Governor Dwight H. Green, Chairman

Murray M. Baker, Vice Chairman

Lt. Gov. Hugh W. Cross, Secretary

Speaker Elmer J. Schnackenberg, Treasurer

Sen. Arnold P. Benson
Rep. Reed F. Cutler
Sen. Richard J. Daley
Stuart Duncan
Rev. James L. Horace
Henry P. Rusk
Reuben G. Soderstrom
Barney Thompson
Charles M. Thompson
Mrs. Frederic W. Upham
Rep. Bernice T. Van der Vries
Rep. William Vicars

Major William F. Waugh

Major General Frank Parker, Executive Director

Colonel Henry L. Kellogg, Deputy Director

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FOREWORD

This report covering the operations of the Illinois State Council of Defense, now the Illinois War Council, has been prepared by the Executive Staff, which is charged with the administration and operation of the various programs of the Council.

Herein discussed are the major activities of the Council since its inception in 1941 and a description of the organization of civilian defense on the state and local levels. Emphasis is placed on the achievements of the Council from Pearl Harbor to the end of 1943. This report is also written with the hope that the experiences of the Illinois War Council will provide a tested system for the defense of the home land in the future.

In time of peace, we have never prepared properly for war; therefore the doctrine of the Illinois War Council has been at all times, to provide not only for the present situation, but to organize and codify a system of civilian defense with a view to its future application should war again descend with its steadily increasing violence, scope, and rapidity.

During the past year, the Illinois War Council made recommendations to the Secretary of War and the U.S. Director of Civilian Defense to the effect that the Protective Division of Civilian Defense should be under the high direction of the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, and be administered through the War Department. It was pointed out that war, whether on the actual field of battle between the armed forces or in the community where civilians must provide against the enemy, is a national function and must be in both cases organized and directed nationally. Thus, the integration of the armed forces and those of civilian defense is logical. Air

operations of the future will extend to any region of this planet and accordingly our country should be homogeneously prepared for air attack against the civilian centers of population, as it is for the actual battle front. The present lack of preparation upon our northern frontier - the most attractive target of all our frontiers and at the same time the most exposed - is a concrete and very evident example of our failure to provide a national homogeneous civilian defense system. It is well to note that the shortest and most practical air route from Europe to the United States is over Greenland to the Hudson Bay Region, and that in the area from Buffalo to Duluth and southward to an east-west line through St. Louis, is located almost three-quarters of our industry.

Of the two departments of Civilian Defense, the Protective and the Civilian War Services, the Protective Branch alone needs direct contact with the War Department, for the Protective Corps' principal mission is defense against enemy air attack and sabotage. The Civilian War Services Branch concerns itself with all civilian war problems other than protection and does not function under the battle conditions of the Protective Branch. The Protective Corps should function under a national system of military area and proclamation and under directives from the Defense Commands and Service Area Commands; these directives, when approved by the War Department, to be transmitted through the Regional Office of Civilian Defense for execution by the corresponding civilian agencies of the States. The Civilian War Services should remain, as at present, under the sole direction of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Almost all our wars have begun with a surprise, from Lexington and Concord to Pearl Harbor. How we painfully muddled through these

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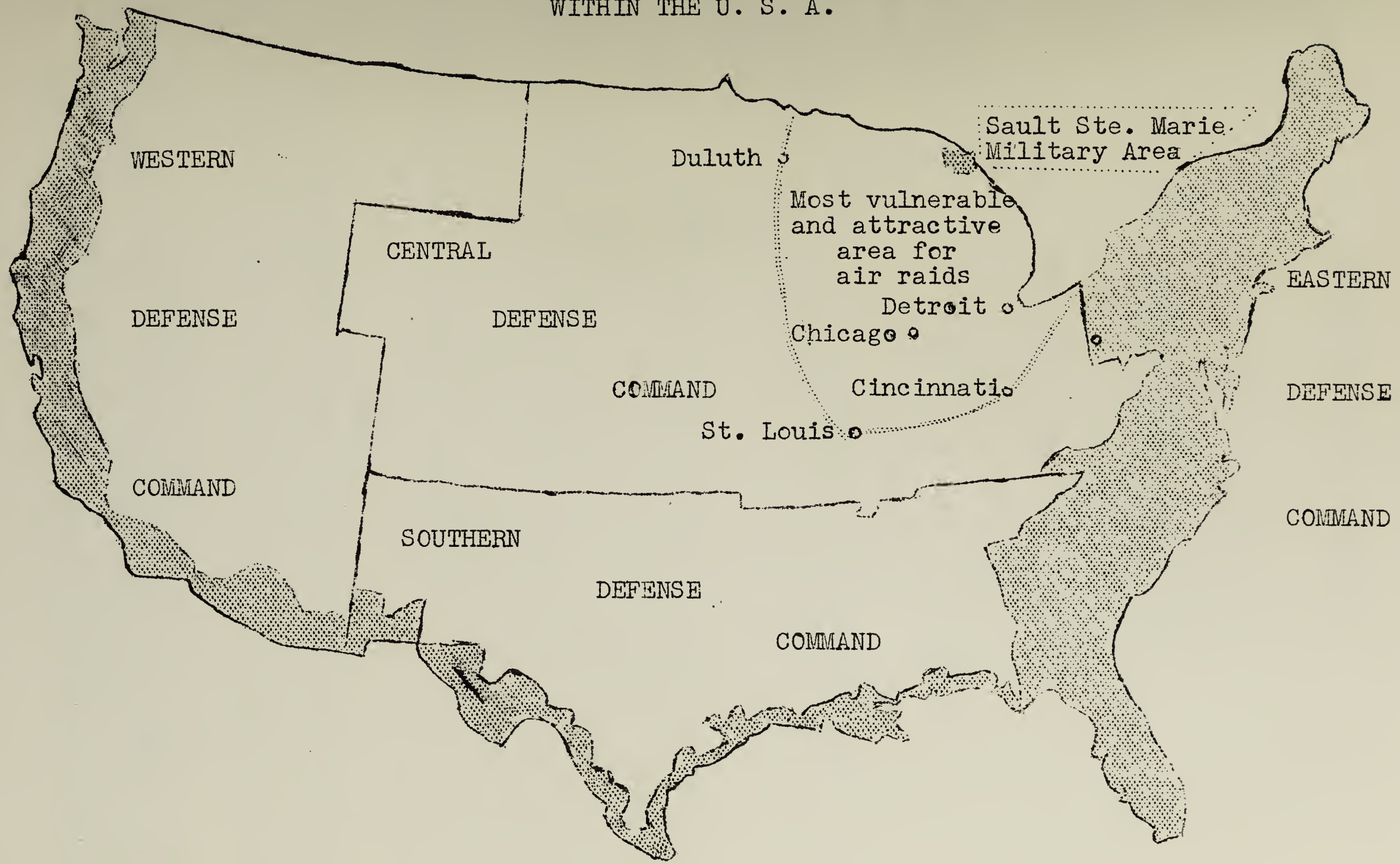
wars with plenty of time and Allies in three of our major conflicts is well known to even the casual student of history. But it is well to remember that the accelerated tempo of war is such that the next conflict may strike with devastating suddenness and those who follow us may not have the time or opportunity for improvising means or methods for meeting the crisis. Mindful of this fact the Illinois War Council is bending its best effort to the task of preparing a system of civilian defense which it is hoped the State of Illinois will keep up to date with the march of the world and ready for prompt application in future need. It would seem logical that the Federal Government primarily should maintain a system of civilian defense for national application, to be kept up to date during times of peace, ready for prompt activation in national emergency, as are the armed forces.

Frank Parker

TACTICAL ANTI-AIRCRAFT ORGANIZATION

WITHIN THE U. S. A.



INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Origin

Organization of Illinois War Council *

Council Program Before Pearl Harbor

Summary of Council Activities Since Pearl Harbor

Two days after Pearl Harbor, the Illinois State Council of Defense, now known as the Illinois War Council, was called into emergency session by Governor Dwight H. Green. The Governor, as Chairman of the Council pledged that every resource of Illinois would be mobilized to meet the crisis and called for united action which would demonstrate Illinois' determination to be surpassed by none in its all-out support of the war.

The Illinois War Council, as the official civilian defense agency of the state, except for the Chicago Metropolitan Area, was therefore charged with the responsibility of mobilizing the energies and resources of the civilian population and of furnishing the organization, plans, and direction necessary to create an effective and well integrated army of civilian volunteers.

ORIGIN

The establishment of the Illinois War Council was the culmination of various plans for establishing a state defense agency.

* By act of the General Assembly, effective July 1, 1943, the name of the Illinois State Council of Defense was changed to that of the Illinois War Council, without changing any responsibility or relationship. Hereafter in this report, the present name "Illinois War Council" will be used to avoid confusion.

As early as the summer of 1940, suggestions were made that a state defense council be created. On August 2, 1940, the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, appointed by the President, issued a memorandum outlining a plan for joining federal, state and local efforts in the development of the National Defense Program and suggested that each Governor appoint a State Council of Defense.

When Governor John H. Stelle succeeded Governor Henry Horner, upon the latter's death, plans for the organization and membership of an Illinois Emergency Defense Council were prepared by a committee, consisting of Alexander Wilson, Chairman; Henry L. Kellogg, Robert Kingery, Peter T. Swanish and Walter Williams.

In December 1940 Governor Stelle appointed the following persons as members of the Illinois Emergency Defense Council:

Mr. Murray M. Baker, Peoria, Chairman

Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago, Agricultural Resources and Production

Mrs. Edward J. Lehman, Sydney, Welfare and Consumer Interest

Mr. Larry J. Benson, Chicago, Civil Protection

Mr. Stuart Duncan, LaSalle, Public Works and Housing

Mr. Ralph E. Fischer, LaGrange, Human Resources and Skills

General Thomas S. Hammond, Harvey, Industrial Resources and Production

Dean Charles M. Thompson, Urbana, Public Education and Morale

Mr. Paul Hanson, Chicago, Public Health

This Council met on January 6, 1941 , with Governor Stelle at the Executive Mansion to outline plans toward future operation. It, however, was short-lived, inasmuch as Governor Stelle's term expired within a few days after the Council's appointment.

ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS WAR COUNCIL

The act authorizing the creation of the Illinois War Council was approved by Governor Dwight H. Green on April 17, 1941. The original members of the Council appointed pursuant to this Legislative Enactment were as follows: **

Governor Dwight H. Green, Chairman, ex-officio

Mr. Murray M. Baker, Vice Chairman, Peoria,

Lieut. Gov. Hugh W.Cross,Secretary, Jerseyville,Conservation

Mr. Thomas E. Wilson,Treasurer	Chicago,	Agricultural Resources and Production
Senator Arnold P. Benson,	Batavia,	Publicity
Mr. Stuart Duncan	LaSalle,	Works and Housing
General Thomas S. Hammond	Harvey,	Defense Business
Reverend James L. Horace	Chicago,	National Defense Bonds
Mr. Oscar G. Mayer	Chicago,	Public Health
Rep. Frederick W. Rennick	Buda,	Auditing
Rep. Elmer J. Schnackenberg	Chicago,	Local Defense Councils
Mr. Reuben G. Soderstrom	Springfield,	Labor
Dean Charles M. Thompson	Urbana,	Legal and Legislation
Mrs. Frederic W. Upham	Chicago,	Women's Organization
Rep. Bernice T. Van der Vries	Winnetka,	Civil Protection
Rep. William Vicars	Pontiac,	Coordination of Independent Groups
Senator Harold G. Ward	Chicago,	Military and Naval

** Changes in Council membership are discussed on pages 2 and 3 of Chapter I.

It is to be noted that five members of Governor Stelle's Emergency Defense Council, namely Murray M. Baker, Stuart Duncan, General Thomas S. Hammond, Dean Charles M. Thompson, and Thomas Wilson, were also appointed as members of Governor Green's Council.

On April 24, 1941 the Council met with Governor Green at the Executive Mansion to perfect its organization and to discuss plans for organizing the civilian defense effort throughout the State.

By direction of the Governor, Carter Jenkins, Chief Engineer of the Division of Waterways, assumed the duties of Coordinator of Council activities. He served in that capacity until June, 1942, at which time Major General Frank Parker was named Executive Director.

COUNCIL PROGRAM BEFORE PEARL HARBOR

Despite the handicap of limited funds and peace-time complacency, much was accomplished in the months before Pearl Harbor.

Steps were taken to obtain more defense business for the State. As part of this program efforts were made to assist small manufacturers and subcontractors in receiving additional defense contracts. The Council, in cooperation with the Illinois Manufacturers Association, discussed all phases of national defense problems affecting Illinois, with the principal officials of the Office of Production Management, the predecessor of the present-day War Production Board.

Arrangements were also made by the Council whereby one of the special trains visited Illinois carrying samples of defense equipment needed by the armed forces. The purpose of this special train was to give smaller manufacturers information as to whether their

plants were suitable for defense production, and to inform them how to go about getting contracts or subcontracts.

To prevent possible unemployment in communities as a result of a shutdown of local factories due to priorities on materials, the Council cooperated with the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management and municipal officials.

One of the Council's most important achievements during this period was the collection of 644,000 lbs. of scrap aluminum in the nation-wide drive of 1941. This total was 44,000 lbs. in excess of Illinois' quota.

During this period the Council also cooperated with the training program for firemen and policemen. In November, 1941 the Department of Justice started a series of six F.B.I. Civilian Defense Training Courses for police officers. Schools were held in Chicago, Springfield, Peoria, Sterling, Rockford, Ottawa and Harrisburg. In behalf of the Council, Colonel Henry L. Kellogg talked before several meetings of the Illinois Firemen's Association in various communities to explain the organization of the Illinois War Council and its relationship to a program of state and local fire defense.

Steps were also taken to establish local Councils throughout the state in accordance with the provisions of the act authorizing the Illinois War Council. Letters were written to the mayors of all municipalities informing them that it was the wish of the Council that they proceed at once with the organization of local Councils in their communities. Previous to January 1, 1942, approximately 250 local Councils were organized.

The Women's Division, then known as the Women's Organization of the Council began a program to aid housewives and home makers

to meet the problems of rising rentals and living costs. Conferences were held with the Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, the predecessor of the present Office of Price Administration to aid in carrying consumer education to the people so that they might become more effective and intelligent buyers.

The preliminary activities of the Council served as a valuable experience and as a sound basis on which to build the greatly expanded program following the attack on Pearl Harbor.

SUMMARY OF COUNCIL ACTIVITIES SINCE PEARL HARBOR

In the two years since December 7, 1941, Illinois has set an example for other states in many war programs. It should be noted, as a result of the establishment of the Chicago Metropolitan Area as a separate administrative unit for civilian defense purposes on November 4, 1941, that the jurisdiction of the Illinois War Council is limited to those sections of the State with a population of 3,398,115, according to the 1940 census. This represents less than half of the total population of the State.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the War Council has followed the military pattern. The Council itself, with the Governor as Chairman, is the source of authority under the State enactments.

Directives emanate from the standing committees of the Council and are developed and transmitted to the executing agencies, the local Councils, by the Executive Director of the State Council, through the field system of zones, regions, districts, and counties.

The actual execution of the State Council's directives is done by the local Councils. The Zone, Region, District, and County Directors are agents of decentralization.

PROTECTIVE BRANCH

The present war has introduced a new element, the Home Front where operations are now directed against the population as well as their armies. The Protective Branch was organized to meet this possible threat to our civilian population and under its supervision, a series of training programs was undertaken. Special mention should be made of the Air Raid Warden School at Jacksonville in June 1942, which was conducted by the Council in cooperation with the American Legion. A network of 16,000 Air Raid Warden posts was established throughout the State and manned by trained personnel ready to meet any emergency. A Rural Fire Protection Program, designed to reduce unnecessary losses resulting from rural fires, was introduced and is being directed by the State Division of Forestry and the State Fire Marshall's office in cooperation with the Illinois War Council.

A State Command Staff of the Citizens Defense Corps has been appointed for the emergency services related to the civil protection program. An additional protective service has been established - Facility Security and Plant Protection. This service is separate from the related federal program. Facility Security is designed to safeguard plants and utilities against acts of sabotage and omission which would disrupt their operation. Plant Protection, on the other hand, is an interior organization within plants to offset and minimize fires, bombing, and other disruption of service which might occur from air raids and other enemy activity.

A uniform Air Raid Warning System has been established making it possible to activate, over a telephone network, every county and town with a population of 2,500 or more within 14 minutes. More

than 130,000 Illinois citizens have been trained and instructed in the various protective services and are organized and ready to meet any emergency caused by the enemy or by nature.

Early in 1943, the Civil Protection Division inaugurated a series of monthly mobilization exercises to train the Citizens Defense Corps members in operating technique essential to civilian control during an emergency. These exercises began in February and culminated in July in a state-wide blackout.

Although primarily organized and maintained as insurance against the eventuality of enemy action, the protective services have an immediate and practical value in meeting crises of nature or local disturbances. This was demonstrated by the valuable aid rendered during the floods in the Spring of 1943 in central and southern Illinois and in fire and plant protection.

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES BRANCH

Of steadily increasing importance to the prosecution of this war is the Civilian War Services Branch under the direction of which the civilian population of Illinois has been organized to carry out vital Civilian War Services. A few of the more outstanding programs are summarized below.

(1) Adjustment of Business to War Conditions - Important aid to business men and industries suffering from the severe economic dislocations caused by the war has been rendered by the Illinois War Council. Retailers' and wholesalers' clinics have been conducted, and an effort made to assist small business men in conversion to war work or adjustment to changed production schedules.

(2) In Victory Gardens, Illinois has made an outstanding record - with 600,000 gardens in 1942 and 1,151,000 in 1943. In

addition, 700 community canning centers organized in 1943 throughout the State added an estimated 1,000,000 tons to the nation's food supply.

Illinois was the first state to undertake a comprehensive program to train high school students for farm work to assist Illinois farmers in overcoming the critical farm labor shortage. An extensive program of farm-labor placement was also carried out. By these means in 1943 alone 75,406 workers were placed on farms to assist in the vital work of plowing, planting and harvesting.

(3) Public Health - The Council has directed a program to promote the health of the individual and family as an aid to the war effort. A state-wide health organization has been established with hospital centers serving as a nucleus.

(4) Rationing - In January 1942, the Council was called upon to administer directly the federal rationing program. It created a state-wide organization and largely furnished the personnel which handled the automobile tire and sugar rationing programs for the State. It has also made substantial contributions in furnishing office space and office furniture, and in providing the key personnel for the general administration of federal rationing programs after the latter were taken over by the Office of Price Administration. Over 27,000 volunteers have assisted local War Price and Rationing Boards in their tremendous registration tasks and other clerical work. In many communities, the local Councils have provided not only volunteer help, but office space and furniture.

(5) Salvage - In salvage activities, Illinois has been a leader. In recognition of the notable achievement in this field, the Illinois War Council, on March 12, 1943, was awarded the War Production

Board plaque. Downstate Illinois alone collected 1,500,000 tons of scrap in 1942 and in the Fall drive of 1943, Illinois exceeded its quota by 1,480 tons. Successful campaigns to salvage waste fats, tin cans, waste paper, old clothing, and silk and nylon hosiery have also been conducted.

(6) War Bonds - Illinois has done consistently well in the various War Bond drives. In the Third War Loan Drive, the state purchased 128% of its quota.

WOMEN'S DIVISION

The burden of the civilian war effort has shifted more and more to the women of the communities. In Illinois, under the supervision of the Women's Division of the Illinois War Council, the women are rendering effective cooperation in all phases of civilian defense. Especially outstanding is their service in the field of Nutrition, Consumer Interest, and Care of Children of Mothers Working in War Industry, which are their specific responsibilities.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

The Public Relations Division of the Council, under the guidance of the Public Education Committee, prepares and distributes news releases and publishes ILLINOIS MOBILIZES - a magazine devoted to civilian defense. This publication, which began in June 1942, has achieved an excellent reputation as a civilian defense publication.

This division has also conducted a Speakers' Bureau with a corps of volunteer speakers. The Council's remote control studio, dedicated with a speech by Governor Green on February 1, 1943, broadcast a series of daily programs on various aspects of civilian defense up to 1944.

The Division of War Records and Research, which is also a subdivision of Public Relations, assembles historical data pertaining to the work of the Council and to the war activities of the entire State of Illinois, in anticipation of the writing of a history of Illinois' participation in the war.

VALUE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

The people of Illinois may well take pride in the record the State has made in civilian defense. The continued administration of the civilian war effort by the Illinois War Council may have an importance even beyond the needs of the present war. It will leave a legacy to Illinois of a pattern of organization and practical instruction in the event of a future conflict.

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS WAR COUNCIL AND LOCAL COUNCILS

AUTHORITY FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE

The U.S. Office of Civilian Defense was established on May 20, 1941, by executive order of the President for the following general purposes:

1. To coordinate Federal, State, and local Government defense activities.
2. To provide state and local cooperation for the protection of the civilian population in emergencies.
3. To facilitate civilian participation in the defense program.
4. To sustain national morale.

The Illinois War Council was organized by Governor Dwight H. Green pursuant to legislative enactment approved April 17, 1941, for the following principal purposes.[1]

1. To supervise and direct defense activities within the jurisdiction of the State Council.
2. To cooperate with federal agencies engaged in defense activities.
3. To cooperate with Councils of Defense in other states.

On the local level, War Councils may be created in their respective areas by the mayors of cities, presidents of villages and

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incorporated towns, and chairmen or presidents of County Boards. Local Councils are directed to cooperate and assist the State War Council in performing such services as the latter may request. Each local Council is given the same power and duties within its jurisdiction as are vested in and imposed on the Illinois War Council.

It is to be noted that on November 4, 1941, the Chicago Metropolitan Area was set up, under Mayor Edward J. Kelly as Coordinator, as a separate administrative unit for civilian defense purposes by administrative order of the Director of the U.S. Office of Civilian Defense. Embraced in this area are the entire City of Chicago and adjoining minor civil divisions of Lake, Cook, and DuPage Counties in Illinois.

COUNCIL ORGANIZATION

Membership

The act authorizing the Council provides that it shall consist of the Governor as Chairman ex-officio, the Lieutenant Governor, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Floor Leader of the Senate, the Majority and Minority Floor Leaders of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman of the Illinois Commission on Inter-Governmental Cooperation, together with nine members appointed by and holding office during the pleasure of the Governor. The Governor is directed to appoint one of the members of the Council as Vice Chairman. The appointment of members other than those named by law is to be made with reference to their special knowledge of industry, agriculture, consumer protection, labor, education, health, welfare or other subjects relating to national or state defense.

The original membership of the Council has undergone some changes. In January 1942, Senator Richard J. Daley succeeded Senator Harold G. Ward when the latter was elected judge. Senator Daley became a member by virtue of being the newly appointed Minority Leader of the Senate. The next month Major William F. Waugh and Barney Thompson joined the Council. They took the places of Oscar G. Mayer and General Thomas S. Hammond, who resigned. Major Waugh is now on leave of absence with the armed forces. Thomas E. Wilson's resignation early in 1942 was followed by the appointment of Henry P. Rusk, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. Early in 1943, the newly appointed Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, Reed F. Cutler, succeeded Representative Frederick W. Rennick.

Two honorary members were appointed to the Council following the United States' entrance in the war. Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, Governor during the first World War, was selected as Honorary Chairman in which capacity he served until his death on March 20, 1943. Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, member of the State Council of Defense during the last war and Chairman of the Women's Committee of that body, became Honorary Chairman of the present Women's Division. She is noted as Honorary President and Treasurer of the Hull House Association.

Standing Committees

The by-laws of the Council provide that the Chairman ex-officio shall appoint, from the membership of the Council, standing committees usually consisting of three persons, one of whom is designated as chairman. There are sixteen standing committees. The membership is as follows:

ADJUSTMENT OF BUSINESS TO WAR CONDITIONS

Chairman, Dean Chas. M. Thompson
Lieut. Gov. Hugh W. Cross
Stuart Duncan

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION

Chairman, Dean Henry P. Rusk
Stuart Duncan
Rep. Reed F. Cutler

AUDITING

Chairman, Rep. Reed F. Cutler
Sen. Arnold P. Benson
Rep. William Vicars

CIVIL PROTECTION

Chairman, Major Wm. F. Waugh
Rep. Bernice T. Van der Vries
Rep. E.J. Schnackenberg

CONSERVATION

Chairman, Lieut. Gov. Hugh W. Cross
Dean Henry P. Rusk
Sen. Arnold P. Benson

COORDINATION OF INDEPENDENT GROUPS

Chairman, Rep. William Vicars
Rev. James L. Horace
Reuben G. Soderstrom

FINANCE

Chairman, Rep. E.J. Schnackenberg
Lieut. Gov. Hugh W. Cross
Sen. Arnold P. Benson
Sen. Richard J. Daley
Rep. William Vicars

LABOR

Chairman, Reuben G. Soderstrom
Rep. E.J. Schnackenberg
Rep. Reed F. Cutler

LEGAL AND LEGISLATION

Chairman, Sen. Arnold P. Benson
Sen. Richard J. Daley
Rep. E.J. Schnackenberg

LOCAL COUNCILS OF DEFENSE

Chairman, Rep. E.J. Schnackenberg
Rep. William Vicars
Rev. James L. Horace

MILITARY AND NAVAL

Chairman, Sen. Richard J. Daley
Lieut. Gov. Hugh W. Cross
Major William F. Waugh

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Chairman, Sen. Arnold P. Benson
Dean Charles M. Thompson
Rep. Bernice T. Van der Vries

PUBLIC HEALTH

Chairman, Barney Thompson
Mrs. Frederic W. Upham
Major William F. Waugh

WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Chairman, Rev. James L. Horace
Major William F. Waugh
Barney Thompson

WOMEN'S DIVISION

Co-Chairmen (Mrs. Frederic W. Upham
(Rep. Bernice T. Van der Vries
Reuben G. Soderstrom

WORKS AND HOUSING

Chairman, Stuart Duncan
Sen. Richard J. Daley
Barney Thompson

Advisory Committees

In addition to the sixteen standing committees, there are thirty advisory committees to assist the former in carrying out the official purposes of the Council. The latter committees provide the technical and special knowledge required for the problems encountered by the standing committees. In many instances committee programs have been of such a nature as not to require technical assistance. Members of the Council and of the advisory committees serve without compensation. (See appendix for list of advisory committees.)

Executive Staff

The administration and operation of the various programs of the Illinois War Council are the responsibility of the Executive Staff, headed by Major General Frank Parker, Executive Director. General Parker is assisted by the Deputy Director, Colonel Henry L. Kellogg. The maintenance of the personnel records of the field staff and of the local Councils is in charge of Major J.H. Cooper, Assistant Executive Secretary.

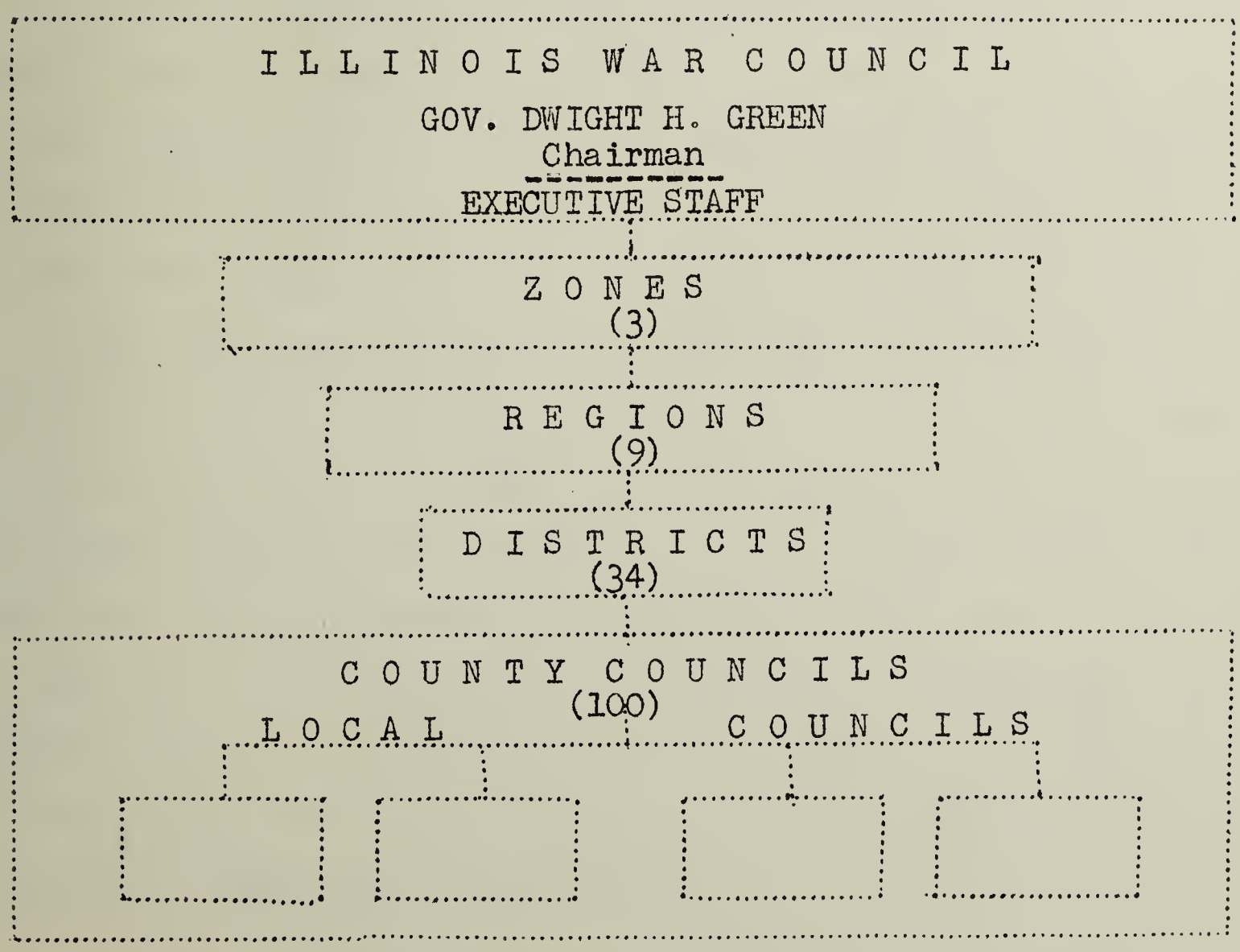
Previous to the appointment of General Parker as Executive Director, the work of the Council was directed by a Coordinator, who was in charge of the external relations of the Council, and by an Executive Secretary, who was in charge of the operations within the office. Carter Jenkins served as Coordinator from the time of the creation of the Council until his resignation in June 1942. The position of Executive Secretary was first held by Samuel L. Workman and later by Claude A. Welles.

The administrative organization is based upon a recognition of the fact that as the battle front of the civilian war effort is in the County and local War Councils, the office activities should be

organized so as most effectively to guide and assist the local War Councils in organizing and carrying out their program. The five divisions of the Executive Staff are as follows:

Civil Protection Div.	
Chairman	Major William F. Waugh, until May 15, 1943 Homer G. Bradney, since May 15, 1943
Vice Chairman	Elmer M. Wells
Civilian War Services	
Assistant Director	Louis N. Blumenthal, until Dec. 1, 1943 Ralph A. Berkowitz, since Dec. 1, 1943
Women's Division	
Secretary	Ada B. Huncke
Public Relations	
Manager	Karl M. Kahn
Office	
Manager	George W. Flattery

FIELD ORGANIZATION



ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS WAR COUNCIL AND LOCAL COUNCILS

FIELD ORGANIZATION

(Chapter I)

LOCAL COUNCILS OF DEFENSE COMMITTEE

REP. ELMER J. SCHNACKENBERG, Chairman
REP. WILLIAM VICARS
REV. JAMES L. HORACE

The Local Councils of Defense Committee, headed by Speaker Elmer J. Schnackenberg, is in charge of the administration of the field forces and of the organization of local Councils throughout the State. The committee coordinates the activities of local Councils with the objectives and purposes of the State Council.

Geographic Units

To insure direct operational relationship between the State War Council and local Councils, the State has been divided into three zones, nine regions, thirty-four districts and 100 counties. For each of the above geographic units directors have been appointed, who constitute the field forces and are responsible to the State Council.

The three Zone Directors are full time paid employees of the staff of the Illinois War Council, while the directors of the other geographical areas are, as a rule, volunteer workers, with the exception of a few instances where workers are paid by local funds. The Zone Directors and their respective zones originally were: George R. Hedges, Zone 1; A. L. Sargent, Zone 2; and Glenn H. Sunderland, Zone 3. Mr. Sargent resigned as of January 1, 1944. There are now only two zones, the Northern and the Southern. Mr. Hedges is in charge of the former, and Mr. Sunderland of the latter.

Regional, District and County Directors are carefully selected from suitable citizens of their respective areas. These appointments are duly confirmed by the Governor.

Each of the three Zone Directors is responsible for the organization of the regions, districts, and counties within his zone. Zone Directors who act as Inspectors General are directly responsible to the Executive Director for the proper functioning of the field forces within their zones and the general supervision of the local Councils. Region, District, and County Directors are charged with the direct supervision of civilian defense activities in their immediate subordinate units. All directors act as agents of the State War Council.

Women Field Representatives

Women representatives have also been appointed for the nine regions and for ninety-one of the counties in the State. The Regional Representatives serve in a liaison capacity between the Women's Division and the County Representatives. In cooperation with the County Representatives, they encourage a wider representation and participation of women on local War Councils.

Course of Instruction for Field Representatives

By November 1942, an excellent directional personnel had been established for the various units of the civilian defense organization. Members were provided with a convenient pocket manual outlining the duties and organization of local Councils. The staff and field officials were assembled at Springfield, on November 21-22,1942, for a two-day course of instruction on the general organization and functioning of the civilian defense system of Illinois. Carefully

selected instructors gave lectures covering all important aspects of civilian defense and a complete set of mimeographed copies of the lectures was presented to each person attending the school.

Region-Staff Conferences

During the Summer of 1943, a series of nine regional conferences was held by the Executive Director of the Illinois War Council and members of the Executive Staff with the field directors of all zone, region, district, and county organizations, together with the region and county women representatives. The purpose of these conferences was to review the organization of the state and local Councils, to clarify problems relating to organization and directives, and to review achievements in the field, especially current activities.

War Rallies

A series of thirty-four war rallies was held throughout the State,under the direction of the Illinois War Council, from October 13 to December 7, 1943. At each of these rallies, Governor Green, as Chairman of the Council, reviewed a parade and addressed a mass meeting. The purposes of the rallies were to recognize past achievements of local Councils, intensify the current war effort, and recruit women for the Women's Army Corps. At each rally, an inspection was made of local Councils to examine the results obtained in organization, personnel, and accomplishments, and to give such information and advice as might be pertinent.

Local Councils

Soon after the establishment of the Illinois War Council in April 1941, steps were taken to organize local Councils throughout the State. By the end of the year approximately 250 local Councils -

Municipal, Township, Area, and County - had been set up outside of the Chicago Metropolitan Area. With the entrance of the United States into the war, this work was intensified. By June 1942, there were 562 local Councils. As of January 1, 1944, there were the following number of organized local War Councils:

Area Councils	3	
County Councils	100	(Exclusive of Cook and DuPage Counties)
Municipal Councils	498	
Township Councils	39	
	640	

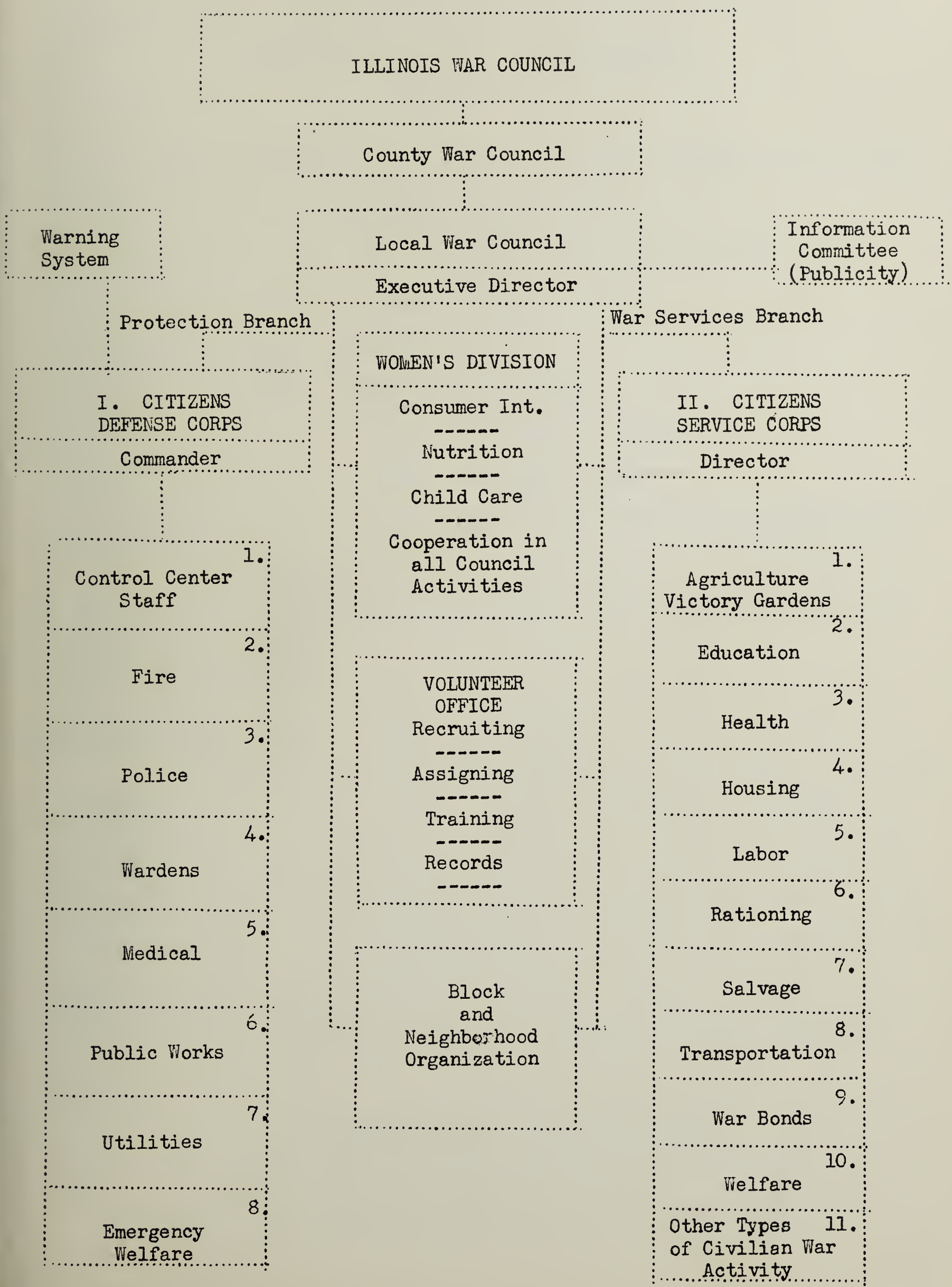
An Area Council is one in which a governing board supervises civilian defense for several communities constituting a homogeneous area. This type of Council operates independently of the County Council and may constitute parts of two or more counties. The dominant organization is the governing body for the area, rather than the local Councils of the communities within the area. An example of an Area Council is the several localities around Peoria which constitute the Peoria Area Council.

The relationship of the County Council to the subordinate Councils within its limits varies throughout the State. An effort has been made to meet the many different local conditions prevailing in the 100 counties subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois War Council by establishing three general types of county organization.

In some counties there is a single county-wide council operating throughout the entire county. In such counties, the County Council is the sole operating unit and is assisted by community committees established in the larger municipalities and townships of the county, but there are no Municipal or Township Councils. A second

type of County Council is that in which its operational jurisdiction is restricted to rural areas. The local Municipal Councils operate independently of the County Council. In the third type of county organization, the County Council has no jurisdiction over any local areas. In counties organized under this plan, rural areas adjacent to municipalities having Councils are attached to the Municipal Council for purposes of organization. The County Council acts solely in an advisory capacity.

A LOCAL WAR COUNCIL
PLAN OF ORGANIZATION



ORGANIZATION OF ILLINOIS WAR COUNCIL AND LOCAL COUNCILS

LOCAL COUNCIL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

(Chapter I)

The local War Council consists of the following divisions:

I Citizens Defense Corps

(a) Civilian Defense Auxiliary Groups

II Citizens Service Corps

III Women's Division

IV Auxiliary Agencies

(a) Information Committee

(b) Volunteer Office

(c) Block and Neighborhood Organization

This organization of local War Councils is patterned after the U.S. Office of Civilian Defense plan. (See chart of a well organized local Council).

Citizens Defense Corps - (Civil Protection)

The Citizens Defense Corps carries out the Civil Protection program on the local level. This corps is composed of trained civilian volunteers organized to provide defense against the immediate consequence of any hostile acts or natural catastrophes and is headed by a Commander who is responsible for the organization, training, and equipment of the Citizens Defense Corps and charged with its proper functioning in an emergency. The corps consists of the following services:

1. Command Post - Control Center
2. Emergency Fire Service
3. Emergency Police Service

4. Air Raid Warden Service

5. Emergency Medical Service

6. Emergency Public Works Service

7. Emergency Utilities Service

As of January 1, 1944, a total of 97,965 volunteers throughout the State had completed the required course of training prescribed by the Office of Civilian Defense as a prerequisite to membership in the Citizens Defense Corps. In addition 33,668 volunteers were in training as of that date, making a total of 131,633 persons who have been certified or were in training.

(a) Civilian Defense Auxiliary Groups

The Civilian Defense Auxiliary groups are composed of those persons whose duties require their presence on the streets during an air raid or blackout, such as doctors and registered nurses other than those in the Emergency Medical Field Unit, reporters, newsreel men, operators of essential local and interurban transportation facilities, and government officials, (federal, state, and municipal) whose positions may require them to perform duties during the emergency.

Citizens Service Corps - (Civilian War Services)

The Citizens Service Corps carries out the Civilian War Services activities. This corps is composed of trained civilian volunteers employed to do the many civilian war jobs (other than the Defense Corps work) that must be done to keep the Home Front strong, maintain a high spirit, and lead the fight against insecurity and poor health within the community.

This corps is headed by a Director assisted by a staff composed of chairmen of the service committees. The Director and

chairmen are appointed by the local War Council.

Membership in the Citizens Service Corps is open to qualified volunteers in civilian war services regarded by War Councils as essential to the prosecution of the war in a particular community. Volunteers who complete fifty hours of war service volunteer work or who complete prescribed courses of training are entitled to wear the official insignia of the Citizens Service Corps.

Since local conditions vary, some Councils may emphasize certain of these programs, but the following war service programs of the Citizens Service Corps are generally included in the local Council activities.

1. Agriculture
2. Education
3. Health
4. Housing
5. Labor Supply
6. Rationing
7. Recreation
8. Salvage
9. Transportation
10. War Bonds and Stamp Sales
11. Welfare
12. Other Types of Civilian War Services Activity

Women's Division

The bylaws of the State War Council provide for a Women's Division to give an opportunity to women to do war work for which they are particularly adapted as individuals or as groups. Local

War Councils have been urged to conform to this pattern. The activities of the Women's Division are conducted jointly with the programs of other Council divisions. The work of the Women's Division originates with and is coordinated through a chairman of women's activities planned in cooperation with the Executive Director of the local War Council.

Consumer problems, nutrition, and child care are especially assigned to the Women's Division. However, women's participation is not limited to these programs, but covers all phases of the activities of the War Councils.

Auxiliary Agencies

A well organized local War Council, in addition to its basic divisions already discussed, has the following auxiliary agencies which serve both the Citizens Defense Corps and the Citizens Service Corps.

(a) Information Committee

The Information Committee serves as a local War Council's publicity department. It gathers and sends out news using such media as newspapers, radio, pamphlets, and public speakers to keep the public informed as to the Council's program and to emphasize the importance of local cooperation. It organizes Speakers' Bureaus and assists where necessary in the establishment of a local information center equipped to answer questions about civilian defense activities.

(b) Volunteer Office

The Volunteer Office enrolls and classifies volunteers for all civilian defense activities and assigns them to training or directs them to particular services. By continually replenishing the ranks of civilian defense personnel and providing the manpower for

existing and future war programs by means of an active file of volunteers enrolled for service, this office makes an essential contribution to the local War Council.

The Office of Civilian Defense requires that all volunteers be enrolled in the Volunteer Office and their records kept on file. This includes all activities of civilian defense. There are at present at least ninety-five Volunteer Offices. In smaller communities this service is rendered in a simpler manner.

(c) Block and Neighborhood Organization

The Block and Neighborhood Organization functions as a service unit both of the Civilian War Services and Civil Protection Divisions of the local Council. Headed by a Block Leader, groups of adjoining families cooperate to conduct those War Services which are approved and directed by the local War Council. At present 198 Councils maintain Block and Neighborhood Organizations. In many communities the Air Raid Wardens serve as block leaders.

Insignia and Awards for Service

Members of the Citizens Defense Corps and Service Corps are entitled to wear the official insignia of membership. Volunteers who have completed the required course of training prescribed for the various services of the Defense Corps are permitted to wear the insignia of membership for the particular branch of service for which they have qualified. In the Service Corps volunteers who complete fifty hours of war service work or who complete the prescribed courses of training are entitled to wear the official insignia.

Effective May 8, 1943, in accordance with Operations Letter No. 127, the Office of Civilian Defense inaugurated the practice of

recognizing outstanding service and accomplishments of unpaid civilian defense volunteers by issuing "Award for Service" bars. These bars are awarded for hours of unpaid service rendered as follows: 500 hours, 1,000 hours, 2,000 hours, 3,000 hours, 4,000 hours and 5,000 hours. As of January 1, 1944, approximately 2,600 "Award for Service" bars have been distributed to volunteers in thirty-two counties of the State.

In order to give recognition to the service of unpaid volunteers who have rendered from 100 to 500 hours of service, and who have either ceased active participation or are contemplating doing so, a "Certificate of Award" is issued. As of January 1, 1944, approximately 1,500 such certificates have been distributed to volunteers who have worked in the Defense or Service Corps or both.

FOREWORD TO REPORTS OF COUNCIL COMMITTEES

The balance of this report is an account of the activities of the Committees of the Illinois War Council classified on the basis of the five divisions of the Executive Staff -

Civil Protection	Chapter II
Civilian War Services	Chapter III
Women's Division	Chapter IV
Public Relations	Chapter V
Office Management	Chapter VI

Under each of these divisional headings is discussed the program of the one or more standing committees relating to that particular division. Each of the five divisions was created to administer the duties assigned to the appropriate standing committees.

CHAPTER II

C I V I L P R O T E C T I O N

CIVIL PROTECTION COMMITTEE

MAJOR WILLIAM F. WAUGH, Chairman
REP. BERNICE T. VAN DER VRIES
REP. ELMER J. SCHNACKENBERG

As the State of Illinois is considered a critical or target area from the standpoint of a probable air attack, the task of organizing the protective services of the State was of the utmost importance. The Civil Protection Division, created to administer the duties assigned to the Civil Protection Committee of the Illinois War Council, has recognized that a fully prepared community is less likely to be attacked by the enemy than one with inadequate preparation. To this end it has endeavored to have every community in the State adequately prepared and fully trained to function most efficiently under air raid conditions even if Illinois should not be bombed.

The Civil Protection Division supervises and directs the activities of the Citizens Defense Corps of the various local Councils, which are the primary protection of the citizens of Illinois under emergency conditions. As of January 1, 1944, a total of 98,611 men and women throughout the State had completed the course of training prescribed by the Office of Civilian Defense as a prerequisite to membership in the Citizens Defense Corps. In addition 33,175 volunteers were in training, making a total of 131,786 persons who have been certified or are in training. There are also approximately 7,000 persons who have completed training as rural fire wardens and nearly 13,000 volunteers have been enlisted as aircraft observers.

The enrollment in the Citizens Defense Corps throughout

Illinois as of January 1, 1944, is as follows:

	Certified	In Training	Total C.D.C.
STAFF	6,134		6,134
Auxiliary Firemen	7,769	2,698	10,467
Rescue	3,162	1,141	4,303
Auxiliary Police	9,215	3,660	12,875
Air Raid Wardens	28,435	10,318	38,753
Fire Watchers	8,178	4,093	12,271
Emergency F. & H.	3,145	800	3,945
Emergency Medical	6,975	1,413	8,388
Nurses Aides	5,665	2,033	7,698
Demolition	2,265	1,041	3,306
Road Repair	3,123	712	3,835
Decontamination	1,202	363	1,565
Utility	4,489	697	5,186
Messengers	5,857	3,162	9,019
Drivers	2,997	1,044	4,041
	98,611	33,175	131,786

The Civil Protection Division, to insure the success of the training program, has sponsored various courses of instruction as, for instance, schools for air raid wardens and auxiliary firemen. To keep the Citizens Defense Corps in a state of readiness for an emergency, a series of six practice exercises culminating in a state-wide blackout were held in 1943.

A number of special activities, not part of the training program for members of the Citizens Defense Corps, but necessary to complete a civil protection program have been established as, for instance, a Rural Fire Protection program.

Coordinators have been appointed for the following emergency services: Communications, Emergency Medical Service, Evacuation, Fire, Police, Rural Fire Protection, Traffic, Facilities Security,and Plant Protection. A State Gas Consultant has also been appointed.

The officers of the Civil Protection Division are as listed on the following page.

Chairman	Homer G. Bradney
Vice Chairman	Elmer M. Wells
Air Coordinator [2]	Major C.W.H. Schuck
Communication Coordinator	John W. Wolcott
Emergency Medical Service Coordinator	Dr. H.L. Pettitt
Evacuation Coordinator	Dr. Frank J. Novak
Facilities Security & Plant Protection Coord.	Homer G. Bradney
Fire Coordinator	John H. Craig
Property Officer [3]	A.F. Schroeder
Rural Fire Protection Coordinator	John F. Tillinghast
State Gas Consultant	James G. Weart
Traffic Coordinator	Captain Herman Nofs
Water Supply Coordinator [4]	William J. Downer

The original membership of the Civil Protection Division has undergone a number of changes in the past two years. This division was organized by William F. Waugh, Chairman of the Civil Protection Committee of the Illinois War Council. Major Waugh also served as chairman of the Civil Protection Division until May 15, 1943, when he joined the armed forces. He, however, remains as chairman of the Civil Protection Committee of the Council, of which he is still a member.

The present Air Coordinator, Major C.W.H.Schuck, succeeded Major Robert K. Belt in this position on September 12, 1943. The first Air Coordinators were James R. Graham and Jack Vilas. All Air Coordinators have, in turn, been Illinois Wing Commanders of the Civil Air Patrol.

Several former officers of the Civil Protection Division

2. The Civil Air Patrol, which is directed by the Air Coordinator, is discussed under the Military and Naval Committee.

3. The duties of the Property Officer were transferred to the State Fire Marshal, John H. Craig, as of January 1, 1944.

4. The Emergency Water Supply program is discussed under Public Health, since this program is essentially a health, rather than a civil protection activity.

resigned to join the armed services. Mr. Anton J. Tomasek, State Forester of Illinois, was the first Rural Fire Protection Coordinator. He was responsible for the development of the rural fire protection program prior to his resignation February 18, 1943. Mr. Harry H. Harrison, the first Traffic Coordinator, prepared a guide on war transportation and traffic control. He resigned this position on February 1, 1943. Another former officer who entered the armed services was Mr. C.W. Klassen, Chief Sanitary Engineer of the State Department of Public Health. Mr. Klassen was responsible for the preparation of a local Emergency Water Supply program and the organization of the training program for protection against war gases. He resigned his position on January 22, 1943.

The more important activities of the Civil Protection Division are described below.

AIR RAID WARDENS SCHOOL

In cooperation with the American Legion of Illinois, the Illinois War Council conducted the Illinois Air Raid Wardens Instructors School at Jacksonville from June 7 to 13, 1942. A total of 344 men from eighty-two counties in the State completed this course of training. Instruction given included the following subjects: Police Powers of Air Raid Wardens, Civilian Evacuation During War, Chemical Agents, Protective Concealment, Blackout, the FBI in National Defense, the Training of Civilians for Auxiliary Services, Fire Defense, Map Making, Plant Protection, and First Aid for Chemical Casualties.

BOMB RECONNAISSANCE

The Civil Protection Division arranged for the holding of two schools of instruction conducted by officers of the U.S. Army for

bomb reconnaissance agents. Two hundred persons were trained at these schools which were held at Peoria, September 24 and 25, 1942, and at Herrin September 28 and 29, 1942. There are at present 210 trained bomb reconnaissance agents in seventy counties.

FIRE PREVENTION

The Illinois War Council has conducted a Fire Prevention program in cooperation with the State Fire Marshal, John H. Craig, who is Fire Coordinator.

On February 3, 1942, shortly after Pearl Harbor, a State conference of fire officials was held at Springfield, under the direction of the State Fire Marshal. Among the speakers were Governor Green and Major William F. Waugh, chairman of the Civil Protection Committee. Plans for holding regional schools of instruction for auxiliary firemen were discussed.

State firemen training schools have been held in each of the thirty-four districts into which the State is divided for civilian defense purposes. In carrying out this program, the larger fire departments were asked to act as hosts for the two-day course of instruction. Fire departments within a radius of about twenty-five miles were invited to send representatives to take this basic course of fire prevention. Those who attended the training schools in turn instructed auxiliary firemen in their own community. A similar program of instruction of a more advanced nature was carried out after the completion of the basic training.

The Civil Protection Division has also cooperated with the Illinois Firemen's Association in conducting the Illinois Fire College in 1942 and 1943. This course of instruction in fire prevention,

control, and extinguishment is held four days yearly in June at the University of Illinois. The program of the Illinois Fire College in 1942 and 1943 included instruction on various aspects of civil protection.

The Citizens Defense Corps members of seven southern Illinois counties received instruction in fire prevention and suppression at schools held during May 1943. The schools, a part of the State war emergency fire prevention program, were conducted by representatives of the State Fire Marshal and the Division of Forestry of the State Conservation Department. Loren C. Margrave of Herrin, Director of District 34, and County Directors in the district, cooperated in the program.

The Civil Protection Division cooperated in the program outlined by Governor Green for Fire Prevention Week, October 3 - 9, 1943. Dwellings of residential districts were inspected by air raid wardens, fire guards, and auxiliary firemen during this week to help make the public fire prevention minded. As these volunteer workers were not official inspectors, they entered a dwelling only if invited to do so by the householder. Rural fire wardens conducted a similar inspection of farm properties.

Fire Guards

In July 1943, a new Citizens Defense Corps unit - Fire Guards, was created by the Office of Civilian Defense to handle minor fires and to stem larger ones temporarily. Although primarily formed to meet the fire hazard to lives and homes,resulting from enemy bombing, the Fire Guard unit is also intended to provide better protection against fires from other causes inasmuch as all fires may materially retard the war effort.

Initial organization of Fire Guards has taken place in cities where pump tanks or similar civilian defense fire fighting equipment has been issued. A sixteen-hour training course has been prescribed and is administered by local fire officials. The new Fire Guards wear the insignia previously used by Fire Watchers and work in three to four men teams with pump tank extinguishers. One team is recruited for each city block or corresponding area. The guards check small fires and thus release city fire equipment to fight blazes too large for stirrup pump treatment. When necessary they are to call in heavier equipment. The Fire Guard unit in no way supplants auxiliary firemen who work with the regular fire departments.

Rural Fire Protection

A rural fire protection program has been established under the supervision of the Rural Fire Protection Coordinator. This program is designed to reduce losses resulting from rural fires which during recent years approximated $5,000,000.00 annually. Rural fire losses have run extremely high in comparison to an equal number of city fires as there has been little if any equipment available on farms for fighting fires and very little thought has been given to rural fire prevention.

The rural fire protection program has as its slogan "STOP FIRES BEFORE THEY START." To prevent this loss of material valuable to the war effort County Councils have been requested to appoint, in their respective counties, a rural fire protection committee consisting of the Sheriff, the County Superintendent of Schools, the Farm Adviser, the State Game Warden, and two prominent farmers. This

committee, in turn, selects one man from each school district in the county to act as school district rural fire warden. A county-wide meeting is then held to which all school district rural fire wardens are invited, and at which they receive instruction in fire prevention.

The rural fire protection program makes no effort to promote the purchase of special fire fighting equipment - instead it has as its objective the use of tools and equipment already available on every farm, especially common farm tools such as ladders, buckets, sand-boxes, ropes, etc. A course of instruction is conducted by field men from the State Fire Marshal's office and the State Division of Forestry. Motion pictures on the subject of fire fighting and fire protection are helping to make the course effective.

The Rural Fire Protection Coordinator's office in conjunction with the State Fire Marshal's office has prepared a PLAN OF FIRE PREVENTION IN RURAL ILLINOIS and a SCHOOL DISTRICT FIRE WARDEN'S MANUAL which were published by the Illinois War Council. This manual is issued to all wardens at the instruction meeting and is available to all schools in the State. Thirty-four counties as of October 12, 1943, were using the manual in the rural schools as a text for teachers in teaching fire prevention.

At the present time the rural fire protection program has been organized in fifty-two counties in which instruction meetings have been held. Fifteen additional counties have been organized. In twenty-one counties, the county committees have been appointed. Over 7,000 township and school district rural fire wardens have been appointed and 2,700 have received training.

Rural fire losses in buildings and farm improvements have shown a marked decrease since the inauguration of this program. The State Division of Forestry, which formerly employed over 400 men for

fire fighting purposes during emergencies, has not found it necessary to hire any emergency labor for some time due to the efforts of volunteer fire fighters.

After the Illinois War Council established the rural fire protection program, the Office of Civilian Defense organized the Forest Fire Fighters Service along similar lines but for the primary purpose of controlling forest fires. The Illinois War Council has coordinated these two activities into one rural fire protection program.

The school district rural fire wardens who have completed their training, receive the arm band of the forest fire fighters service and a certificate of membership in that organization. In the forested areas additional men are being recruited and trained by employees of the U.S. Forest Service and State Division of Forestry. These men received arm bands and certificate of membership in the Forest Fire Fighters Service, but are not classified as "School District Wardens" since their training is not as extensive.

TRAFFIC PROGRAM

The Traffic Coordinator has organized a committee to direct surveys of vital lines of transportation. The committee assists in the preparation of plans for the repair of important state and local highways if damaged by enemy action, and coordinates planning and execution of traffic programs of local War Councils. In carrying out these activities, the Traffic Coordinator prepared a memorandum on war transportation and traffic control to serve as a guide in the event of an emergency.

EVACUATION PROGRAM

The Evacuation Coordinator has organized a committee to

supervise, in case an area is evacuated, the transportation of evacuees to a reception center and the registration and care of such persons. A preliminary plan for the evacuation of civilians in the event of an emergency was prepared by the Evacuation Coordinator, in cooperation with Robert Kingery, Chief of Emergency Evacuation of the Chicago Metropolitan Area Office of Civilian Defense. This plan has been submitted to the Sixth Civilian Defense Regional Office. The plan takes into full consideration the present powers of local governmental services, such as the Police, Fire, and Public Health Departments, the Civilian Defense organization, and the Disaster Relief services of the American Red Cross and other agencies.

GAS PROTECTION

The Gas Protection program of the Illinois War Council is under the direction of a State Gas Consultant. Illinois has a staff of twenty Senior Gas Officers located at strategic points, all of whom have been especially trained in gas defense at advanced schools sponsored by the War Department.

In a number of communities gas protection programs are being conducted. The Senior Gas Officer for Aurora reports that he has instructed classes on the subject of gas protection and has appointed two assistant field gas officers. Four lectures have been given before the Kane County Medical Association covering in detail the general problem of war gases, the medical care of persons who have been subjected to gas attack, the construction of general operation of cleansing stations, and information concerning protective clothing, masks, and laundry operations. The Senior Gas Officer for Decatur states that sixteen chemists of that community have organized what is

known as a decontamination squad. This group has studied war gases, their identification and decontamination.

Mention should also be made of the Mobile Gas Unit conducted by the American Legion in cooperation with the Illinois War Council. This unit, under the direction of H.L. Card and L.K. Snavely, has carried the message - "The Gas Mask and Its Use in Defense Against War Gases," throughout the State from Cairo at the southern tip of Illinois to Rockford in the north. This instruction, which includes the actual wearing of a gas mask in a room filled with gas, has been given principally to members of local Councils. However, the course of instruction has also been presented to other groups. In June 1943 the employees of the Anderson Hickey Manufacturing Plant at Geneva were given this course.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

The Emergency Medical Service Corps Coordinator acts as advisory supervisor to the Chiefs of the Emergency Medical Service of local Councils to assist them in establishing medical field units, casualty, and first aid stations. He supervises the training of medical service personnel of local Councils for emergency operation and coordinates their mutual assistance in the event of disasters.[5]

AIRCRAFT OBSERVERS SERVICE

The Aircraft Observers Service, although inactive at the present time, is a very essential part of civilian defense. At least one observation post manned by a chief observer has been established

5. The Nurses Aid and emergency programs to safeguard civilian health under war-time conditions are discussed under Public Health.

in each county. There are now 11,878 observers enrolled in the entire state and a total of over 1,100 observation posts have actually been established. This organization could provide complete coverage of the State in spotting any enemy aircraft should the Army decide to put this service on an active basis.

FACILITY SECURITY AND PLANT PROTECTION

At the request of the Sixth Regional Office of Civilian Defense, two additional protective services were established during 1943 - Facility Security and Plant Protection. This service is separate from the related federal program. Facility Security is an advisory service to assist operators of plants and utilities in setting up safeguards against acts of sabotage and carelessness which would disrupt their operation. Plant Protection, on the other hand, is a program of protective service organized within individual plants to offset and minimize fires, bombing, and other disruption of services which might occur from air raids, other enemy activities, and natural catastrophes.

As part of the program Facility Security and Plant Protection Officers have been appointed for most of the counties in the State. As a rule the same individual fills both of these positions. Facility Security and Plant Protection Officers have been directed to organize plant protection units and apply security measures to all plants and facilities in their respective counties which are not under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Plant employees operate as auxiliaries to the regular fire, police, medical, and maintenance services. Local plant organizations have a direct contact with the Citizens Defense Corps so that warnings may be received and service

dispatched to the assistance of any plant when necessary. The War Department conducted plant protection schools at Purdue in connection with this program.

Two conferences have been held by the Illinois War Council in cooperation with the Sixth Civilian Defense Region as part of the Facility Security and Plant Protection program. A two-day conference was held in Chicago, at the Medinah Club, on April 1 - 2, 1943. A central Illinois industrial plant protection conference was held at Springfield, on June 25, 1943. The importance of forming plant protection units was stressed at these conferences which were attended by many plant executives, plant protection officers, and "key" men of local Councils.

National Security Award

On the nomination of the Civil Protection Division, the Caterpillar Tractor Company of Peoria was given the National Security Award, the certificate of merit awarded by the Office of Civilian Defense to industrial plants for outstanding accomplishments in total protection and security. Caterpillar was one of four great industrial plants, first in the nation, and the only one in Illinois, to receive this award.

The basic requirements for the National Security Award are the establishment of a superior passive plant protection program; the organization of an adequate protection personnel - trained and enrolled in the Citizens Defense Corps; and the coordination of protection and security measures with the local War Council.

ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL PROPERTY

The State Property Officer of the Illinois War Council is charged with maintaining records of federal property loaned to communities within the State. Each community receiving federal property designates a local Property Officer who acts as custodian pending its distribution. Under the terms of the regulations of the Office of Civilian Defense, the Director of that office may, from time to time, loan to the states and the communities within the states, equipment and supplies for the protection of persons and property from bombing attacks and other war hazards. Such equipment and supplies are made available by loans to communities which, in turn, distribute this property to responsible, qualified individuals and organizations under the direction of the local Commander of the Citizens Defense Corps.

The determination of communities which were to receive government property was made by the Office of Civilian Defense on the basis of facts and figures assembled during 1939-40 by an Army-Navy joint survey. Communities selected by this survey have been loaned fire fighting apparatus, equipment for casualty stations and medical team units, stretchers, folding cots, gas protective clothing, first-aid pouches, ambulance bodies, gas masks, arm bands, steel helmets and four-gallon tank pump extinguishers for use by the fire guards and air raid wardens.

Subsequently there was established by the Office of Civilian Defense what is known as the mutual aid program which furnishes fire fighting equipment to communities adjacent to the cities receiving property as a result of the Army-Navy survey. A conference between the Sixth Regional Property Officer, the Chairman of the Civil Protection Division, and the State Fire Marshal determined which localities were to receive this fire fighting equipment.

Under emergency conditions and upon recommendation of the State Commander of the Citizens Defense Corps, the Regional Property Officer of the Office of Civilian Defense may transfer allocated property wherever necessary.

WARNING CENTERS

The Communications Coordinator has assisted in establishing Warning Centers throughout the State. The Office of Civilian Defense plan called for the air raid warnings to reach cities of 2,500 and over. As this plan would have left a number of counties in the State without means of receiving warnings, the Civil Protection Division arranged for air raid warnings to be projected to some point in every county regardless of the population of the locality which would receive the warning. County defense organizations would then advance these warnings to all parts of the county - urban and rural.

A uniform air raid warning signal system for Illinois has been approved by the Sixth Service Command. The new regulations provide for uniform air raid signals so as to permit quicker blackout and mobilization, greater civilian protection and a minimum of time loss and interference with essential war production and transportation.

The public's first warning of an approaching raid is a preliminary caution (blue) signal - a two-minute steady blast on whistles, sirens or other devices. This signal mobilizes the Citizens Defense Corps. Traffic should slow down and proceed with caution and pedestrians should prepare to go to the nearest shelter. The red signal consisting of a short blast on the sound signal means an air raid is imminent. With the red warning all traffic must stop and pedestrians take cover. If either warning signal comes at night, a blackout is

necessary. The second blue signal after the red, signifies that traffic and normal operations may resume but that there is still a period of alert. The all-clear signal is now optional with local War Councils. It can take any form, such as turning on street lights, radio announcements, telephone communications or police sirens.

The warning system will be maintained in effect as long as the military authorities deem it advisable.

TRAINING FILMS

The Illinois War Council in cooperation with the Office of War Information and the Division of Department Reports has established a film library for the distribution of Civil Protection training and educational films to local War Councils to enable them to sustain interest in civilian defense.

A wide variety of subjects is included in the film library. There are films on the duties of air raid wardens, the adjustment and inspection of gas masks, the control center, paratroops, Victory Gardens, rural fires, and the action on Bataan. One film entitled "Illinois at War" presents a picture of Illinois' sons at war and Illinois on the home front. The films are 16mm sound and run an average of thirty to forty minutes. Under the auspices of local War Councils, many of these films have been exhibited to schools, lodges, civic clubs, farm groups, and others.

The popularity of the training films is revealed by the following table which covers showings and attendance from June 1, 1942 to December 31, 1943.

Films	Showings	Attendance
Ready on the Home Front	652	116,874
Illinois at War	1,850	264,103
Air Raid Warden	210	28,840
Gas Training Films (2)	133	35,833
OWI and OCD Program Films (Approximately thirty different subjects)	1,800	231,652
	4,645	677,302

OPERATION OF THE CITIZENS DEFENSE CORPS

A State Control Staff of the Citizens Defense Corps has been appointed to give uniform direction to local units so that they may function efficiently under emergency conditions. An emergency anywhere within the State, whether caused by enemy action, flood, fire or other catastrophe, should be reported to the State Control Staff to coordinate mutual aid and to maintain liaison with the American Red Cross, State agencies, and proper military and naval authority.

The following persons have been appointed to the State Control Staff:

Commander	Homer G. Bradney
Executive Officer	Elmer M. Wells
Controller	Fred Doerfler
Communications Officer	John W. Wolcott
Director of Training	Judge James B. Bartley
Gas Consultant	James G. Weart
Evacuation Officer	Frank J. Novak, Jr.
Personnel Officer	G.W. Flattery
Chief of Air Raid Warden Service	Hayes Kennedy
Chief of Emergency Police Service	Harry Yde
Chief of Emergency Fire Service	John H. Craig
Chief of Emergency Medical Service	Dr. H.L. Pettitt
Chief of Public Works Service	William J. Downer
Chief of Utilities Repair Service	A.M. Frost
Bomb Reconnaussance Agents	(Louis Rost (Lonnie Randolph
Incident Officers	(George R. Hedges (A.L. Sargent (Glenn H. Sunderland

Rural Fire Protection Officer	John W. Tillinghast
Traffic Control Officer	Herman Nofs
Plant Protection and Facility Security Officer	Homer G. Bradney
Ass't Plant Protection and Facility Security Officer	J.H. Cooper
State Property Officer	John H. Craig

MONTHLY MOBILIZATION EXERCISES

An important part of the training program for the Citizens Defense Corps has been the holding of practice blackouts. From July 1942 to February 1943, local communities in almost every county, and in some cases entire counties, held practice blackouts. In addition, the Sixth Service Command held a blackout on August 12, 1942, which included thirty-two counties in the northern part of Illinois.

Early in 1943, the Civil Protection Division inaugurated a series of monthly mobilization exercises to train the Citizens Defense Corps members in operating technique essential to civilian control during an emergency. These exercises began in February and culminated in July in a state-wide blackout.

The first of these exercises was called at 11:30 A.M., February 25, 1943. The purpose of this exercise was to demonstrate the ability of the Citizens Defense Corps to respond to an "alert" on very short notice. There was no disruption of ordinary business procedures or the normal activities of the public.

The second exercise, held on March 29, was designed to improve the technique of operating the control center, especially with regard to reducing the number of telephone calls. This exercise was called at 3:30 P.M. so that schools might participate and dismiss the pupils without the necessity of their returning to classes.

The third exercise, called at 7:00 P.M., April 27, mobilized the Defense Corps by the operation of the blue or steady blast signal.

In this way the number of telephone calls necessary to activate the Defense Corps was materially reduced. Each control center was directed to conduct three simulated incidents.

A pattern bombing covering four city blocks was suggested as a basis for simulated incidents in the fourth exercise called at 5:30 A.M., May 25. These incidents offered an opportunity to the several units of the Citizens Defense Corps to conduct themselves in a manner similar to that required under actual air raid conditions. This exercise, like the others previously held, was without public participation.

The fifth exercise, the first to involve the use of the State air raid warning systems and transmission of warning messages to the several centers in the State, was held on June 27, at approximately 5:00 P.M. The Citizens Defense Corps operated in a very efficient manner.

The series of mobilization exercises culminated in a blackout throughout the State except for the Chicago Metropolitan Area on July 30, between 9:00 and 10:00 P.M. The state-wide air raid drill originated at the State report center in Springfield and a warning was flashed to every town of 2,500 population and to at least one town in each county. This blackout was the first of its kind on a state-wide scale and was, in the main, quite successful. The Defense Corps in 652 townships, municipalities, counties, and other organized territories participated in the test.

Fifteen control centers were requested to report back by telephone immediately after the all clear signal. Most cities reported that the test was a success and that citizens cooperated fully. A few cities reported that the public warning systems were not adequate

and stated that the public misunderstood their meaning.

Only a few local violations of blackout rules occurred and these cases were reviewed by the local law enforcement officials. Compliance with the blackout was particularly good in residential sections. The chief offenders were business firms which left on scattered lights in stores and electric signs.

In most cities, fire, police, and utility units of the Citizens Defense Corps were active in responding to simulated incidents. In Elgin, for instance, the Epworth Methodist Church was "hit" by a high explosive bomb. A meeting was being held at the time and three persons were "killed" and sixteen "seriously injured." Three persons were "trapped" in the basement and believed "injured" or "dead."

In Rockford, it is reported that a gay crowd gathered to watch the civilian defense units prepare their trucks, ambulances, and station wagons to answer calls of reported bombings. Although the crowd entertained each other with wisecracks about the whole affair, it was quick to call flagrant violators to task.

A more serious attitude on the part of observers was reported in Quincy. The Quincy Herald-Whig called this city the darkest it had been since the days when early settlers used candles and kerosene lights for illumination. According to this paper, the first reaction of passengers in automobiles and buses was to enter into general conversation as the lights were turned off and the buses and automobiles pulled to the curb. "As minutes passed, many of the passengers grew silent, impressed, apparently, by the fact 'it could happen here.' It was apparent, too, that some of the riders had husbands, sons, sweethearts, and brothers in uniform in camps in this country and on battlefields over there. To them, the alert had a deep significance."

CIVIL PROTECTION IN NATURAL DISASTERS

The Citizens Defense Corps has proved its value to local communities not only as the primary protection of the citizens of the State of Illinois against air attack, but also as a relief agency in the event of natural catastrophes. During the Spring floods in late May of 1943 in central and southern Illinois, the Defense Corps units in forty-two counties went into action to protect life and property in cooperation with the Red Cross, the Reserve Militia, the State Police, the Coast Guard, and detachments from the Sixth Service Command.

On May 19, the Civil Protection Division, in accordance with its agreement with the American Red Cross, tendered the services of the protective forces to the mid-western branch of the Red Cross for such aid and assistance as they might render. Commanders of all Citizens Defense Corps units in Zones 2 and 3 were requested to notify their members to stand by for a possible call to action under their local Red Cross Chapters.

When flood conditions became imminent at Peoria, Pekin and Beardstown, the protective services in those areas went into immediate action on a twenty-four hour basis to sandbag the levees of the Illinois River. At Beardstown it was necessary to proclaim martial law and 5,000 persons were evacuated to nearby cities. In Jackson County when the Mississippi overflowed the protective levees and flooded entire villages, the work of the civilian defense volunteers in cooperation with other agencies did much to alleviate the distress.

One of the most important services rendered by the Citizens Defense Corps was the supplying of auxiliary pumps to the various communities threatened with inundation. Fifty-seven such pumps with

a capacity of 500 gallons per minute were distributed by the Illinois War Council to Beardstown, Cairo, Chester, Jerseyville, Murphysboro, Pekin, Peoria and Thebes. Many of these pumps were sent to the Peoria area where large war industries in that vicinity were threatened by the rising water.

In Jackson County where the flood was particularly acute, the work of the Citizens Defense Corps was especially noteworthy. With thousands of acres of crops flooded and entire villages inundated, residents along the Mississippi in Jackson County faced a disastrous situation. Homes, buildings, and livestock floated away; families were separated, and many were without food, adequate clothing or means of transportation and in need of medical care. The Citizens Defense Corps met the diverse problems without hesitation - it patrolled roads, guarded property, evacuated those who were stranded, and helped care for the sick and injured.

Mr. Walter Whitehead, Director of District 33, in which Jackson County is located, had evacuation warnings issued to the entire area along the Mississippi when it became evident that the water would overflow the levees. Major Joe Dell Era, Regional Director, alerted all the Councils in the region. When the first break in the levee occurred at Jones Ridge, the Citizens Defense Corps started evacuating residents of the area.

When the entire county was threatened with disaster, the Ninth Regional Headquarters of the Illinois War Council was opened at Murphysboro, from which point all relief activities of the American Red Cross, the Reserve Militia, and the Citizens Defense Corps were coordinated. Mr. Whitehead, the District Director, was placed in charge of all field operations and Mayor Eugene A. Comte of Murphysboro

placed in charge of the office headquarters.

During the worst of the flood, the only means of communication from the flooded area to Murphysboro was by radio from Mr. Whitehead who was cruising through the flooded districts in a boat accompanied by a ranger from the United States Forestry Division. The Forestry Division made their Murphysboro office a relay station for all radio or telephone calls from the flooded area.

It is estimated that 55,450 acres of land in Jackson County were inundated, and that 290 families were affected by the floods on this acreage. In addition the following unincorporated villages were completely flooded and the residents evacuated: Cora, Jones Ridge, Raddle, Neunert, Grimsby, Sand Ridge, and Howardton.

Millard W. Vastine, Director of Jackson County, in reporting on the activities of the Citizens Defense Corps units, gave special mention to the canteen service in Murphysboro conducted by Civilian Defense volunteers which prepared food on a twenty-four hour basis for workers and evacuated residents of the flooded area.

In the Peoria region, the Citizens Defense Corps rendered outstanding service. Members of civilian defense units of the Caterpillar Tractor Company in cooperation with other employees of that concern went into action when the Illinois River threatened to inundate the plant. In addition, Caterpillar's 2,600 members of the Citizens Defense Corps augmented plant police guarding, and set first aid and rescue posts. Officials of the American Distilling Company and R.G. Le Tourneau, Inc. expressed their appreciation to the Regional Office of Civilian Defense for making O.C.D. pumps available. According to Mr. Duncombe, the Field Representative for the Sixth Regional Office of Civilian Defense, the Peoria Area Council had well

proven its worth and importance in the efficiency shown during this emergency.

In Decatur, the Citizens Defense Corps was responsible for saving the pumping plant of Lake Decatur by building dikes around the plant. Defense units in Moline, Rock Island and nearby centers, under supervision of County Director Colonel Clyde Terry, collected 50,000 sacks in less than twenty-four hours and rushed them to Peoria for sandbagging the levee. The residents of Palestine and Hutsonville and 200 families along the Wabash River were evacuated under the supervision of C.T. West, Crawford County Director. At Danville, the Citizens Defense Corps evacuated seventy-five families and the Canteen Committee of the Service Corps arranged to care for 500 refugees. Auxiliary police patrolled the flooded area to prevent looting.

The above are cited as typical of the important services rendered by civilian defense workers during the flood crisis.

VALUE OF CIVIL PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

The Citizens Defense Corps units have been ready to go into action at all times of crises. In view of the recent successes of the United Nations in Europe and Africa during the past year, it is now unlikely that the Middle West will be subjected to air raids. However, during the period between Pearl Harbor and Stalingrad, when the United States was in a vulnerable position, it would have been the height of folly to assume that Illinois would be immune from air attacks. The prudent course was to prepare for any possible emergency, as was done.

As has been seen, the Citizens Defense Corps has also been a valuable relief agency in the event of natural catastrophes. As

such catastrophes are as likely to occur during times of peace as in times of war, it would seem desirable not to disband this essential civilian defense organization after the termination of the present conflict. Furthermore, the Citizens Defense Corps will surely be called upon to serve the State in any future war.

Chapter III

C I V I L I A N W A R S E R V I C E S

INTRODUCTION

The Civilian War Services Division of the Illinois War Council is responsible for the administration of all civilian war programs other than Civil Protection. This division is guided by those standing committees of the Council to which are assigned the various Civilian War Services programs. These activities are under the direction of the following standing committees:

- Adjustment of Business to War Conditions
- Agricultural Resources and Production
- Conservation
  - Salvage
  - Rationing
- Coordination of Independent Groups
- Labor
- Legal and Legislation
- Military and Naval
- Public Education
  - Dedication to Victory Week
  - High School Victory Corps
  - Illinois National Day
  - Junior Citizens Service Corps
  - Pearl Harbor Day
  - Recreation
  - V-Homes
  - Victory Book Campaign
  - Youth and Welfare
- Public Health
- War Bonds and Stamps
- Works and Housing

Until the summer of 1942 many local Councils had not organized their war services branch and had no operating committees to carry out the various service programs. One reason for the neglect of the war services was the fact that the Civil Protection program had been of a more urgent character. Furthermore, there was an absence of a clear understanding by local authorities of the important and direct relationship of these programs to the war effort. It was, therefore,

necessary to establish operating committees of the Civilian War Services branch of local Councils to carry out the many community service programs.

To simplify directional material relating to the war service programs, which was generally couched in language difficult to interpret, and to stimulate interest in this branch of civilian defense, the following steps were taken:

(1) A concise pocket-size manual entitled "Civilian Defense" was prepared containing a general outline of the organization and function of local Councils, showing the relative importance of the war services.

(2) The directors of the various geographic units of the Council field staff were charged with the responsibility of interpreting and following through the Civilian War Services programs. A school was conducted at Springfield for all directors on November 21 and 22, 1942, which included instruction and interpretation with respect to the Civilian War Services. Further explanation and instruction with regard to these matters were given at the series of regional conferences held in June and July of 1943, and during inspection of local Councils made in connection with the War Rallies held throughout the State from October 12 to December 4, 1943.

(3) All federal directives, literature, and other material were carefully edited and a clear and simple plan of operation to accomplish the program objective was devised and transmitted to the communities. Corresponding directives were prepared after conferences the various State and federal agencies interested in the specific programs defining their responsibility and functions.

(4) The development of the Block and Neighborhood Organiza-

tion in the communities was directed.

(5) Steps were taken to perfect the organization of local Volunteer Offices.

(6) A simplified volunteer enrollment report card was designed for war services and a self-rating score sheet was prepared for local Councils which focused attention upon the most essential elements of service organization and activity. Check sheets and charts were drafted showing the record of each Council as to vital personnel and reports. Progress and results were checked constantly by supervision, correspondence, and reports.

(7) Recognition for meritorious achievement was given to communities and individuals by special awards, contests, and prizes.

Today local Councils throughout the State recognize the fact that they are the most appropriate medium to provide the plan and the leaders for furthering the war effort on the home front. The Civilian War Services activities are carried out by the Citizens Service Corps of the local War Council. The following tabulation, based upon reports of 279 local Councils, shows the total number of persons in these particular Councils in this corps performing volunteer services in the various Civilian War Services projects:

Unit of Service	Number of Active Workers
Executive Staff	3,414
Agriculture	4,529
Block Leaders	19,879
Education - Schools	2,102
Health - Hospital	14,659
Housing	2,938
Labor Supply	2,251
Rationing Board Assistants	27,559
Salvage	22,792
Service to Service-men	14,363
Transportation	5,435
Victory Garden Leaders	2,915
War Stamps and Bond Sales	17,441
Youth and Recreation	1,933
Miscellaneous	5,958
Total	148,168

This organization structure,with its state-wide network and the above statistics, evidences the noteworthy contribution by the people of Illinois to the nation's war effort. The detailed review of the various Civilian War Services which follow will reveal the vital contribution towards victory which is being made by this vast army of civilian volunteers.

Salvage, food, war bonds and stamps, recruitment of emergency farm labor, share-the-ride programs, service-men's centers, volunteer assistance to local War Price and Rationing Boards, recruitment of women for the armed forces, assisting in Community Chest and war relief campaigns, and various other activities have called for the patriotic, volunteer effort of the men and women in their communities. The emphasis placed on the various Civilian War Services is constantly shifting. At the date of this report, the problems of food, manpower, salvage, and juvenile delinquency are becoming increasingly important. Local War Councils, through their Civilian War Services committees, will serve as the official overall central planning agency and provide many of the facilities needed to effectively attack these problems on a community-wide basis.

Although the need for civilian protection has become less acute as a result of the military situation, the Civilian War Services will continue to assume increasing importance in the civilian defense program during this war.

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES

ADJUSTMENT OF BUSINESS TO WAR CONDITIONS

(Chapter III)

DEAN CHARLES M. THOMPSON, Chairman
LIEUT. GOV. HUGH W. CROSS
STUART DUNCAN

The Illinois War Council, through the Committee on Adjustment of Business to War Conditions, headed by Dean Charles M. Thompson of the College of Commerce and Business Administration of the University of Illinois, has carried out an extensive program to help industries meet the economic problems resulting from the severe dislocations caused by the war.

In carrying out this program of aiding business, the committee has been assisted by seven advisory groups, four of which are directly concerned with economic production -- the committees on Production, Finance, Transportation, and Marketing. The three remaining committees are those on Publicity, Technical Advice, and Cooperating Organizations. Members of the last named committee represent the following organizations: Illinois Bankers Association, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Illinois Commercial Secretaries Association, Illinois Federation of Retail Associations, Illinois Manufacturers Association, and Illinois Mining Institute.

Up to the present, the Committee on Adjustment of Business to War Conditions has emphasized three primary activities: (1) to obtain the greatest amount of war work possible for Illinois manufacturers; (2) to assist in the conversion of industries to war production; (3) to aid industries that could not convert themselves to war production to continue the manufacture of essential civilian goods. The committee

contacted various war agencies such as the Ordnance Department, the Quartermaster Department, the Naval Procurement, and the War Production Board to aid Illinois firms in procuring war contracts. This particular aspect of the committee's program is now practically at an end, as most of the contracts still being let are renewals.

In pursuance of the committee's program, a number of specific activities were undertaken. Industrial surveys were made of several types of business such as the stove industry, the furniture and wood working industry, and a number of highly specialized small businesses. In connection with this project a conference on the stove industry was held at the University of Illinois in April 1942, to ascertain potential substitutes for iron and steel. As an outgrowth of this conference a new type of stove containing little metal was designed and permitted to be placed on the market.

Of great value to merchants all over the State were the retail clinics conducted by Dean Thompson and Kenneth Lawyer, both of the University of Illinois. These began in June of 1942 and continued as a regular feature of the committee's program. They were assisted at these meetings by such men as Joseph T. Meek, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Federation of Retail Associations, and his assistant, Charles Barker. The Office of Price Administration, headed in Illinois by Carter Jenkins, the University of Illinois, and the Federal Reserve Banks of Chicago and St. Louis also cooperated wholeheartedly with the program. During the last part of 1942, these discussions emphasized the federal regulations imposed on retailers. Beginning with 1943, the emphasis was placed on ways and means of operating so as to survive the emergency. Such topics as rationing, inventory control, victory tax, scarcity of goods, and personnel problems were

discussed. These clinics provided merchants with the opportunity of receiving technical advice, and seeing how other businessmen were meeting current problems.

A helpful retail manual entitled "The Merchant Keeps His Chin Up" was published by the Council. Compiled and edited by Mr. Lawyer, in conjunction with Pearce C. Kelley of the University of Arkansas, it contained the digests of 500 articles from thirty-five trade magazines, describing store experiences in war-time. Subjects covered included market determinations, personnel relations, modern retail selling, and customer services.

The committee also conducted several wholesalers' clinics. These differed from the retail conferences in the same way as wholesaling differs from retailing. Another service rendered by the committee has been the answering of questions received from businessmen concerning federal regulations affecting business.

In 1942 the committee presented the case of the small businessmen in Illinois to the Small Business Committee of the United States Senate, headed by Senator James E. Murray of Montana. Paul C. Beshers, representing Dean Thompson, gave oral testimony before the Senate committee, and submitted a written report compiled and edited by himself. This report presented problems of small industries in Illinois. Twenty-three small manufacturing concerns representing various types of industry in all sections of the State were included in this study. Most of these industries were capitalized for less than $1,000,000.00 and had fewer than 500 employees.

In the study of each plant, an analysis was made of such data as the present work, personnel, the building and machines, and other

information that would be of value if the plant were considered for conversion to war production. A short description and history of the city in which each manufacturing concern is located and other pertinent data relative to the surrounding community were presented. The following concerns were included in the study.[6]

The report recommended that it would be more practical to convert many of these small plants to war production than it would be to move people to congested centers where there were both housing shortages and serious transportation problems. Most of the workers in these small concerns lived within walking distance of the plant. As these workers were already housed and the communities had systems of sanitation already in operation, it was believed that the labor that would be used to duplicate these existing facilities in other communities could be more profitably used in the production of war goods. The committee expressed the belief that by following these suggestions "the war production (of these plants) could be doubled in ninety days with the least possible use of critical material, the least possible use of transportation, and the least possible shifting of labor and population."

Dean Charles M. Thompson, Chairman of the committee, conducted a series of talks before high school students, teachers,

6. Parsons Casket Hardware Co., Belvidere; Central Rubber and Mfg. Co., Belvidere; Rockford Furniture Co., Rockford; Schiller Cable Piano Mfg. Co., Oregon; American Sanitary Mfg. Co., Abingdon; Knowles Foundry and Machine Co., Ottawa; Champion Furnace Pipe Co., Peoria; Maple City Stamping Co., Peoria; Modern Iron Works, Quincy; Jacksonville Mach. & Boiler Works, Jacksonville; J. Capps and Sons, Ltd., Jacksonville; Pana Refining Co., Pana; Bodendeik Tool Co., Taylorville; W. A. Case & Sons Mfg. Co., Robinson; Wicks Organ Co., Highland; Eagle Foundry Co., Belleville; Empire Stove Co., Belleville; Karr Range Co., Belleville; Original Enamel Range Co., Belleville; Suttle Equipment Co., Lawrenceville; Dale Machine Co., Cairo; D. L. Marx & Co., Cairo; DuQuoin Packing Co., DuQuoin.

businessmen, chambers of commerce, service clubs, trade organizations, groups composed of employers and employees, and others. The problems of business were stressed in these speeches. He especially emphasized the need to draw on the schools for personnel to meet the manpower shortage.

As part of its activities in solving business' war-time difficulties, the Illinois War Council and its committee sponsored a high school essay contest in 1943. The part that youth can take in remedying the manpower shortage in war-time business was the subject of the essays, which were limited to 1,000 words. The first prize, a fifty dollar war bond, went to Eva Krafft, a seventeen year old Czechoslovakian refugee, now a student at Francis Parker High School in Chicago.

Another feature of the committee's program was the four-day workshop on war problems held at the University of Illinois, July 6 - 9, 1943, under the sponsorship of the Illinois War Council. The purpose of this course was to acquaint high school business teachers with the personnel problems of Illinois merchants. A study was made of questions of both emergency and long range nature for vocational business training. Forty representative business education teachers attended the session.

Since it is now that preparation must be made for the reconversion from war production, one of the first aspects to be considered is the reabsorption of workers into civilian production. To aid in solving the difficulties arising from this adjustment, a labor survey is being conducted in approximately six widely separated counties of the State to determine the effect on local labor situations of the

closing down of war plants, either partially or completely. This should insure the inclusion of many different types of manufacturing, agriculture, and other labor situations. As part of the study of labor conditions in Illinois, a detailed industrial survey of Decatur was conducted with the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce in that city.

The committee will now devote its efforts to those problems which will confront us after the war. Therefore it is planning to work in close collaboration with the Illinois Post War Planning Commission.

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES

AGRICULTURE

(Chapter III)

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION

DEAN HENRY P. RUSK, Chairman
STUART DUNCAN
REP. REED F. CUTLER

Under the direction of the Illinois War Council an extensive program of aid to the farmer in meeting the many problems resulting from the war has been carried out, as well as a highly successful program of home grown food production and preservation.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

The Agricultural Resources and Production Committee under the direction of Henry P. Rusk, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, has cooperated with the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Illinois in carrying the war-time educational program for agriculture to every county in the State. This work has been directed by the county farm and home advisers. The program of the Extension Service and the Agricultural Committee has been further coordinated by action of Governor Green in appointing members of the State Agricultural Planning Committee to serve as the advisory group to the Agricultural Committee of the Council.

Educational Program

Many conference-type meetings and local leader training schools have been held in connection with the educational program of the committee. A great variety of topics have been discussed--price fixing, rationing, cooperative use of canning equipment, etc. Pamphlets

have been sent to farm groups by the committee on such subjects as: "Stop Fires Before They Start;" "Canning Fruit with Little or No Sugar;" "Soybean Harvesting;" and "Why We Must Prevent Inflation." Special educational material has also been prepared on Dairy Cattle Feeding, Farm Machinery Maintenance and Repair, the European Corn Borer, and other timely topics.

The educational program has also included instruction on the necessity of keeping existing farm machinery in good repair, and the increased hazard of animal diseases due to attempts to produce more livestock at a time when there is a shortage of farm labor.

Farm Labor

The fundamental policy governing the procedure of the Illinois War Council in relation to the farm labor program has been one of close cooperation with existing federal, state, and local agencies rather than of independent action by the Council. The Agricultural Resources and Production Committee has cooperated very closely with the State Farm Labor Subcommittee which coordinates at both state and county levels the activities of all agencies working in the farm labor field. In November 1942, the subcommittee formulated a plan for farm labor placement activities in Illinois for 1943. The suggested activities included the following:

(a) Training and recruitment of high school boys and girls for work on farms.
(b) Recruitment of all available workers at the county level.
(c) Training and transporting workers from surplus to deficit areas.
(d) Encouraging farmers to exchange work and machines with their neighbors.
(e) Educating farmers to make the most effective use of all available labor.

The plan for meeting the expected shortage of labor called attention to the fact that the major responsibility of maintaining a

labor supply for agricultural production rested with state, county, and local community groups. A recommendation was made that county farm labor committees be set up wherever a shortage of farm labor existed. Many such committees have been established. The Agricultural Extension Service assisted and guided these newly organized committees in meeting the farm labor problem.

The subcommittee recognized the importance of maintaining agricultural production in 1943 despite the handicaps with which the farmers would be confronted. To this end, state and county U. S. Departments of Agriculture War Boards, in cooperation with local War Councils, organized meetings of farmers to discuss food production goals for 1943 in connection with the program for Farm Mobilization Day, January 12.

The recommendations of the subcommittee laid great stress on the importance of training and recruiting high school boys and girls for farm work. Various agencies cooperated in making possible the carrying out of this program.

A "Report of the Illinois Rural Education Committee on Farm Labor in the School," adopted September 12, 1942, offered many valuable suggestions for meeting the farm labor problem in the coming year. This report, based on data submitted by H. M. Hamlin, Professor of Agricultural Education of the University of Illinois, and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Farm Labor and the School, recommended that high school youths be made available for farm work by making special provisions within the school for releasing such pupils whose help would be valuable, rather than by curtailing the school year. The report was approved by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the High School Visitors Office of the University of Illinois.

Beginning in February 1943, a series of evening lectures was given at various high schools to train students for farm work during the coming year. This training program, under the auspices of the State Farm Labor Subcommittee, included communities both in Cook County and downstate. Approximately 300 vocational and agricultural teachers conducted the training classes. All placements of students were made through the Farm Labor Program of the Agricultural Extension Service.

An illustrated booklet entitled "Living and Working on a Farm," prepared by W. D. Buddemeier and P. E. Johnston, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, and published by the Illinois War Council, was used in the classes for farm training. Among the subjects included were work, wages, and living conditions on a farm; feeding of livestock; farm equipment and buildings, and operation of farm machinery. In a foreword, Governor Green pointed out to Illinois boys and girls, "You have the opportunity to render a patriotic service that has not come to many boys and girls of past generations." This publication proved so popular that over 10,000 copies were distributed. Universities and schools in other states purchased over 2,000 copies of this total.

More than 4,000 youths participated in the farm training courses. According to the County Farm Advisers, hundreds of pupils left school desks for the farm as high schools closed for the summer. In a number of counties, large groups of boys began their farm labor by working weekends before school closed.

In Vermilion County, an arrangement was made whereby high school students were permitted to aid in the harvesting of the asparagus crop in the forenoon. The canning company in that community gave these young workers a banquet which was attended by over 600 boys and girls.

The successful results obtained from the use of "Living and Working on a Farm" are shown in a report by J. N. Weiss. This report was based on a study of the farm labor training program in Illinois, made in connection with Dr. F. W. Lathrop, Research Specialist, U. S. Office of Education. This report shows that Hortho Baer, instructor at Glen Ellyn, was particularly successful in training boys at his school. Of twenty-eight boys trained, twenty-five obtained positions as farm workers by the month on farms in the community. Prior to placing a boy, Mr. Baer consulted the parents and visited the home of every farmer before making a recommendation. In Marseilles, forty high school boys, all of whom had some farm training, were placed on nearby farms. In addition ninety-three boys and girls were recruited to detassel corn for hybrid seed corn growers. These data are typical of communities throughout the state.

In Cook County, four Victory Farm Volunteer Camps, with a total capacity of 625 boys, were established to make Chicago youths available for the vegetable producing areas. Two of the camps were supervised by the C.Y.O., one by the Boy Scouts, and one by the Jewish Youth Organization.

Professor P. E. Johnston, State Supervisor of the Emergency Farm Labor Program for the State Extension Service, was made directly responsible for the recruitment program throughout the State. Local War Councils were asked to place their facilities and volunteers for farm labor at the disposal of the County Farm Adviser. The local Councils which had not already appointed a chairman for their agricultural or farm labor committee were urged to do so. As of January 12, 1944, 136 local Councils had appointed such committees with a total membership of 4,529 persons.

Civic organizations and service clubs cooperated with local War Councils in recruiting volunteers for part time work on farms.

The contribution local War Councils made to the farm labor program can be illustrated by citing the accomplishments of only two communities. The Rock Island Council, with the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce, registered businessmen and other residents of Rock Island, Moline, East Moline, and Silvis who would be willing to help farmers with their crops in times of emergency. In DeKalb, as a result of a house-to-house canvass, professional and businessmen in the community made it possible to harvest the local pea crop.

An additional contribution made in meeting the farm labor shortage was the Women's Land Army. The Extension Service which had the responsibility for recruiting, training and placing non-farm women made no effort to recruit a large Women's Land Army in Illinois during 1943 for year-round labor. About 7,800 jobs were filled by women who were placed at seasonal work such as picking fruits, harvesting vegetables, and detasseling seed corn. In addition, many women were placed by the U. S. Employment Service as workers in canning factories.

One of the most important farm problems every summer is seed corn detasseling. Every acre of detasseled hybrid corn may produce forty bushels of seed which will plant 320 acres of hybrid corn the following year. As hybrid yields average approximately twelve bushels an acre more than open-pollinated corn, every acre not detasseled represents a loss of 3,200 bushels for feeding livestock the following year. Farm advisers in counties which produce hybrid seed and in adjoining counties with a surplus of labor organized an all-out program to recruit 12,000 seed corn detasselers for the 40,000 acres of hybrid seed corn in the State.

More than 2,300 men were recruited to harvest 69,000 acres of sweet corn between August 15 and September 15.

Farm labor placements for the period May 1, 1943 through December 31, 1943, totaled 75,406. This included 5,431 men, 95 women, and 140 youths for year-round jobs and 42,477 men, 7,815 women, and 19,448 youths for seasonal work. Included in these placements were 16,540 boy and girl Victory Farm Volunteers who helped farmers in plowing, planting, and harvesting.

Hemp

The Agricultural Resources Committee cooperated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois in recommending areas for growing 45,000 acres of hemp in 1943 near satisfactory mill sites. Eleven new Illinois plants for processing hemp have been constructed by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The plants are at Earlville, Galesburg, Galva, Kirkland, Ladd, Lexington, Minonk, Muncie, Polo, Shabbona, and Wyoming. Farmers owning suitable land adjacent to mill sites have contracted to grow hemp which is converted into rope for the navy.

Milk Supply

Another activity of the Agricultural Resources Committee was an analysis of the fluid milk supply in the St. Louis Milk Shed. The Council appropriated funds for an investigation of this problem which was carried out by Professor C. S. Rhode of the University of Illinois. A large quantity of milk from Northern Illinois and Wisconsin has been hauled by truck to the St. Louis area, since much of the milk purchased by milk handlers in that region did not meet the required Grade "A" standards. The transportation of milk to this area has a significant bearing on rubber conservation. In October 1942, for instance, St.

Louis purchased a total of 4,262,080 lbs. of milk from Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, necessitating a total round trip distance of 189,864 miles for the trucks hauling this milk. It was felt that if steps could be taken to utilize for the fluid milk trade the unapproved milk being delivered to the St. Louis area, a saving of ninety-five per cent of the truck mileage could be effected.

The situation around St. Louis was thoroughly analyzed by Professor Rhode. He held conferences with farm advisers and important dairymen concerning the problem of improving the quality of the milk. According to his report, the solution to the problem lay in the adoption of vigorous measures to increase the production of high quality milk. A large quantity of milk, rendered unsafe by present improper methods of handling diseased herds, and poor feeding and management, could be reclaimed by elimination of such abuses. To remedy the situation, an educational program was inaugurated in the Spring of 1943. Dairymen were encouraged to improve their pastures, grow an abundance of legume hay, and to properly cool and handle the milk. Such efforts would insure a better product. As part of this program, a number of meetings have been held, radio broadcasts made, and several news articles published to instruct the farmers in that region.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND PRESERVATION

LESTER J. NORRIS
Food Director

Lester J. Norris was appointed Food Director of the Illinois War Council on September 13, 1943 by Governor Green. As such he directs all war-time emergency food production and preservation.

Victory Gardens

First in the nation in 1942, and again in 1943, Illinois achieved a record which reflects a carefully organized system of home

food production. Foreseeing a shortage in available commercial food supplies, Governor Green, in January 1942, appointed the Illinois State Victory Gardens Committee as a war emergency body to help meet this problem by stimulating the production of home grown food. This organization, headed by Lester J. Norris as Chairman, functions as a subcommittee of the Agricultural Resources and Production Committee.[7] Utilizing vacant land and backyards, these gardens have not only supplemented commercial supplies, but have become the main source of vegetables for many families.

Under the direction of the Victory Gardens Committee, an intensive campaign was conducted throughout the State. Persons of all ages were represented in this drive. Schools, from elementary institutions up through colleges, sponsored the cultivation of gardens for personal and institutional use. Interest was heightened by contests for the best photographs of gardens and products therefrom. Courses and lectures were offered and thousands of bulletins, pamphlets, and reports made available.

As far back as the Spring of 1941, months before Pearl Harbor, Mr. Lester J. Norris introduced "Thrift Gardens" in the Fox River Valley. It is significant that even before the United States entered the

7. This body numbers as its members, in addition to Mr. Norris as Chairman and now Food Director of the Illinois War Council: Professor H. H. Alp, Chairman of the Food-For-Victory Committee, University of Illinois; R. Milton Carleton, Secretary; Mrs. Raymond Knotts, President of the Garden Club of Illinois; Oakley V. Morgan, former President of the Men's Garden Club of America; Mrs. T. J. Knudson, Chairman, Central Region, the Garden Club of Illinois; C. Eugene Pfister, President of the Men's Garden Club of Illinois; Mrs. Warren Shoemaker, Regional Director of the National Council of State Garden Clubs; Professor Lee A. Somers, Extension Service of the University of Illinois; Mrs. L. T. Warren, Treasurer of the Garden Club of Illinois; and Leo J. Hagemann, Secretary of Illinois' Vegetable Growers Association

war, this group looked forward to the time when we would be supplying Great Britain and the Allies with food, thus diminishing our own reserves. This movement, which spread rapidly to nearby communities, included in its membership most of the persons on the present Victory Gardens Committee. Dean Henry P. Rusk and Professor Lee A. Somers were among the sponsors of this early group.

Under the direction of the Victory Gardens Committee, Victory Gardeners in 1942 achieved a record of 600,000 urban and 150,000 farm gardens, the highest total of any state in the nation. In response to a call issued by Governor Green, a national Victory Garden Conference was held under the sponsorship of the Men's Garden Club of America in Highland Park on June 25, 1942, with delegates and representatives from over thirty states and several governmental agencies in attendance. So great was the success of the Victory Gardens Committee under the direction of Mr. Norris that the Illinois plan has been adopted by several states.

Beginning in the Spring of 1943, an intensified campaign developed, having as its goal the greatly augmented total of 1,000,000 gardens. Nearly every community had its Victory Gardens Committee, composed of gardeners and members of other professions especially suited for this program. Throughout the State, outside of the Chicago Metropolitan Area, there were 452 Victory Garden leaders. There was at least one in every county. Strictly rural areas carried out this program under the supervision of existing local War Council committees. Much credit for the organization and success of the Victory Gardens project is due the members of the Men's Garden Club of Illinois and the Garden Club of Illinois, who served on the State Victory Gardens Committee, gave their services as speakers, and worked on local

committees.

Regional training schools for Victory Garden chairmen and leaders were also held by the Victory Gardens Committee in several cities of the State. Professor Lee A. Somers of the University of Illinois Extension Service and technical adviser of the Victory Gardens Committee conducted these schools. He also broadcast a series of instructional talks from February 23 through May 25, 1943, over Station WILL, Urbana.

The Victory Gardens Committee provided each local chairman and local War Council with a definite and comprehensive plan to instruct prospective gardeners. In the forefront of the educational program was the booklet entitled, "Instructions for Victory Gardens," prepared by the committee. This booklet, first published in 1942, and republished for the 1943 drive, served as a manual of instructions for gardeners. Some of the subjects were tools and their use, soil and site, planning and planting the garden, specific directions for various kinds of crops, and advice about vegetable storage. Another very helpful booklet, and a more advanced study of gardening, was the "Garden Guide," prepared by the University of Illinois and issued in cooperation with the Illinois War Council. Speakers and sets of colored slides illustrating the various phases of gardening were available to local groups.

Over 400,000 circulars and 500,000 pamphlets were distributed through the Illinois War Council and the Extension Service. By means of regular bulletins, the Victory Gardens Committee thereafter maintained close direction and supervision of the program in each community. Governor Green proclaimed the week of March 28 to April 3 "Victory Gardens Week."

Not only was the goal of 1,000,000 gardens achieved but an estimated total of 1,151,000 gardens made 1943 a banner year. Of these 145,000 were in the Chicago area. Downstate there were 206,000 farm gardens, and 800,000 urban gardens. Approximately 1,500,000 gardeners participated in the drive. State and federal agricultural experts estimated t the value of the produce at $85,000,000.00. The total amount of garden vegetables produced was estimated at 1,000,000 tons. In recognition of the excellent record of Victory Gardens Chairmen, each was awarded a certificate of merit.

The success of the drive is indicated by reports from Victory Gardens leaders throughout the State. Many of the communities achieved a 100 per cent record and a few reported more gardens than families. The Bloomington chairman reported that "almost all available space, even flower beds" was used for Victory Gardens. Among the communities reporting a 100 per cent record were Chadwick in Carroll County, Delavan in Tazewell County, Hardin County, Zeigler in Franklin County, and Zion Township in Lake County. The number of families in these localities ranged from 125 in Chadwick to 2,500 in Hardin County. Bridgeport in Lawrence County, with approximately 550 families, reported 600 gardens, and Normal in McLean County, with 2,100 families, had 2,262 gardens. Among the larger communities with excellent records were Macon County in which Decatur is located, Rock Island County, and Galesburg in Knox County. In Macon County, 13,000 families raised gardens. The chairman for Rock Island County stated that there were 11,351 Victory Gardens in the communities of Rock Island, Moline, East Moline, and Silvis. This figure was over 1,000 in excess of the quota.

The severe rains in the Spring of 1943 did not dampen the ardor of Illinois gardeners. Replanting was done where necessary, and only a very small percentage of plots was abandoned. An added stimulus

was a Victory Gardens photograph contest. A donation of $130.00 was made which was to be awarded as prizes. There were two sets of prizes, ranging from $25.00 down. One was for the best picture of Victory Gardens or garden products. The other was for photographs relating to food preservation.

Plans have been made for an even more extensive program in 1944. Mr. Norris has announced the need for a fifteen per cent increase in the number of gardens. To achieve the new goal of 1,323,650, it will be necessary to plant an additional 172,650 gardens. The Food Director also reported that the National Advisory Committee of the Department of Agriculture had recommended a twenty-five per cent increase in the amount of produce.

Food Preservation

Growing out of the extensive Victory Gardens project was the related program of food preservation. In April 1943, Governor Green appointed a Food Preservation Committee with Lester J. Norris as Chairman.[8] This committee acted as coordinating agency for the activities of the State groups engaged in the various phases of food preservation.

8. The committee members, in addition to Mr. Norris, are as follows: Mrs. Ethel Boyle, State Home Economist; Miss Clara Brian, McLean County Home Adviser; Hugh T. Brock, Woodford County Farm Adviser; Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, State leader, Home Economics Extension, University of Illinois; Dr. Roland R. Cross, Director, Department of Public Health; J.E. Hill, Director, Board for Vocational Education; Carter Jenkins, District Director, Office of Price Administration; Howard Leonard, Director, Department of Agriculture; Professor F.E. Longmire, University of Illinois; Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dean H.P. Rusk, University of Illinois, Chairman, Agricultural Resources and Production Committee of the Illinois War Council; Professor Lee A. Somers, University of Illinois; W.A. Stolte, State Supervisor, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Mrs. Frederic W. Upham and Representative Bernice T. Van der Vries, Co-Chairmen, Women's Division of the Illinois War Council.

The following groups participated in this program: the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the University of Illinois Extension Service; the Food Distribution Administration; and the State Departments of Agriculture, Public Welfare, and Public Health.

The slogan "Share Your Pressure Cooker" was a keynote in the campaign, which developed more than 700 community canning centers in over 200 cities and towns in every county of the State. Illinois was the first State to establish these centers. Twenty-six of the larger centers used equipment furnished by the Food Distribution Administration. These large groups enrolled from 500 to 2,000 persons and operated eight or more hours a day, six days a week. Their average output was from 600 to 2,000 quarts daily. Mr. J.E. Hill, State Director of Rural War Production Training, reported the operation of 565 centers in connection with the Vocational Education Food Production Conservation project. The University Extension Service established eighty-four canning rings in five counties. These rings were smaller, averaging fourteen to twenty women, with supervision by home advisers and war-time educational school district leaders. The number of quarts of food canned in 1943 was estimated at more than twice the 1942 total of 96,000,000 quarts.

The campaign was promoted and publicized by the Victory Gardens Committee, which also provided instruction and information through the regular bulletins to local Victory Gardens and Food Preservation Chairmen, and local War Councils. In response to requests, the committee also distributed 120,000 food preservation leaflets. It acted as a clearing house for all phases of the project, and aided the organization of Food Preservation committees and canning centers through local Victory Gardens chairmen and War Councils.

Besides receiving instruction by pamphlets, participants

learned the methods of preservation by attending demonstrations and courses. The University Extension Service conducted three "Refresher Courses" for home economics teachers and for any others interested. These courses were attended by 800 persons. Under the direction of two staff members, twenty-eight demonstrations of food preservation were given with an attendance of 2,176. In thirty-two counties throughout the State, a series of sixty-one demonstrations under the direction of four temporary assistants gave instruction to 2,965 persons. Cecil Bilbrey was employed by the University as Emergency Assistant in Food Preservation, and helped organize canning centers. The University also distributed 556,000 circulars relating to preservation, broadcast several radio programs, and published some eighty news articles.

The Illinois Department of Agriculture aided in the promotion of the drive by conducting canning displays for awards at county fairs, and by handling publicity locally for its participation in the program. The services of State Nutritionists were lent by the Department of Public Welfare, while the Department of Public Health undertook the prevention and cure of botulinis, a bacterial contamination of preserved food.

Mr. Norris was active in the movement to procure pressure cookers for canning purposes. He also lent his assistance in obtaining extra sugar for canning.

Food Fights for Freedom

To cooperate with the campaign initiated by the Federal Government, Governor Green appointed a new group, the Food Fights for Freedom Committee, in November 1943. The federal agencies con-

ducting this program are the War Food Administration, the Office of Price Administration, the Office of War Information, and the Office of Civilian Defense. Indicative of the purpose of this program is its slogan - "Produce and Conserve; Share and Play Square." Food Director Norris was appointed Chairman of this new committee which will publicize the state food activities. Its membership is the same as that of the Food Preservation Committee.

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES

CONSERVATION

(Chapter III)

LIEUT. GOV. HUGH W. CROSS, Chairman
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The function of the Conservation Committee is the conservation and utilization of all natural resources, salvage of usable waste, and cooperation in the rationing of all materials and goods affected by shortages.

SALVAGE

Under the direction of the Conservation Committee, in cooperation with the General Salvage Section for Illinois of the War Production Board, Illinois has made an outstanding record in several fields of salvage activity. Extensive drives have been made to collect scrap metal, rubber, aluminum, tin cans, kitchen fats, silk and nylon hosiery,and waste paper.

Robert Tieken of Libertyville was the first Chairman of the Salvage Committee of the Illinois War Council. He resigned in September 1942, to enter the Navy as Lieutenant, Senior Grade. At the present time the program is administered by George M. Eisenberg of Chicago and Walter V. McAdoo of Peoria as joint Directors of Salvage. Thomas F. McHugh is Executive Secretary of the General Salvage Section for Illinois of the War Production Board.

The entire State has been organized on a county-wide basis with 100 county committees and 493 local committees. A monthly bulletin "Salvage for Victory," covers the highlights of the activities

for all salvage chairmen.

In July 1941, shortly after the organization of the Illinois War Council, Governor Green ordered full cooperation with the aluminum drive. A total of 644,000 lbs. of aluminum, an amount estimated to be sufficient to provide metal for 129 fighter planes, was collected throughout the State. This figure was 44,000 lbs. in excess of the quota.

The State Salvage Committee anticipated the scrap rubber drive of June and July of 1942. Illinois finished second in the nation in this drive with 38,480 tons collected, a sum considerably in excess of the quota.

Scrap

In the Spring of 1942, a preliminary and very successful metal scrap drive was conducted throughout the State. During the Summer of 1942, as part of the nation-wide campaign, the State Salvage Committee inaugurated an intensive state-wide scrap drive which continued throughout the Fall of the year. Monthly tonnage reports from county and local salvage committees as furnished by the War Production Board are as follows:

April	49,000
May	118,000
June	90,000
July	33,470
August	64,520
September	172,000
October	350,000
Total	876,990 tons

The War Production Board estimates that for the remaining months of 1942 not listed above, sufficient tonnage was collected in downstate Illinois to bring the total amount to approximately 1,500,000 tons.

According to the War Production Board, the Sixth W.P.B. District, including Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa rated first on national salvage for 1942. Figures released by the newspapers' United Scrap Metal Committee placed Illinois sixth on a per capita basis. If the early Spring scrap drive tonnage were computed in these figures, Illinois would probably be given first honor on this rating.

An interesting feature of the scrap campaign of 1942 was the development of the scrap metal and scrap rubber depositaries which were distributed in cities with a population of over 3,000. National recognition was given to Illinois by the War Production Board for introducing this practical plan for the flow of scrap. Awards of merit have been issued to seventy-two Illinois counties on the basis of scrap collections of 100 lbs. or over per capita in the 1942 scrap harvest drive of September and October. Sangamon County led the entire downstate area in the collection of iron and steel scrap, a result due largely to the drive conducted by the Springfield Junior Chamber of Commerce. A novel and successful method of collecting scrap was demonstrated at Danville, where 315 tons piled up when everybody attending the WLS barn dance brought 100 lbs. of scrap as the price of admission.

In recognition of the outstanding service of the Illinois War Council in the field of salvage and conservation, the War Production Board on March 12, 1943, presented a plaque to Governor Green as Chairman of the Council.

During the winter of 1942-43 plans were formulated for an intensified Spring campaign. A total War Production Board state-wide quota for scrap from all sources for the first six months of 1943 was

set at 1,081,000 tons. Of this amount it was expected that the State outside the Metropolitan Area, would collect 167,000 tons from Illinois farms, homes, and small industries before July 1, 1943. In 1942 a major portion of farm scrap came from farms along the main highways. As the top layer of scrap had already been collected, it was necessary to dig deeper and farms on secondary roads frequently proved to be the principal source for the 1943 Spring drive.

To stimulate interest in the scrap drive which got under way in Southern Illinois March 15, and moved northward with the advance of Spring, special dealers' meetings were held throughout the downstate counties. At these meetings a representative from every county participated with representatives from county, state, and federal organizations, farm groups, branch managers of implement industries, and other civic minded persons. Farmers' Award cards, another Illinois innovation, were distributed to farmers in recognition of their contribution to the Spring drive. These placards, nine by twelve inches in size, are printed in red and blue on white stock and feature "All American Farmer - My Scrap and Waste Materials Have Gone to War."

Responding to the call for 167,000 tons of scrap, Illinois farma, homes, and small industries contributed approximately 220,000 tons. A unique feature in the Spring campaign of 1943 was Fairbury's model scrap drive. Awarded the certificate of merit, this town set an example of community effort and cooperation. Enough scrap was collected to fill 122 trucks. May 24 was official "scrap day," with the whole town turning out to witness a parade of the scrap-laden

trucks. Accompanying them were several floats, troops of Boy Scouts, the American Legion, and the Rifle Corps. An old 1916 ten-ton steam engine rolled laboriously along on its way to swell the scrap heap. A national record for the collection of scrap has been achieved by Fairbury. In its five drives, 2,545 tons were piled up.

Even more diligence was needed to achieve the goal for the 1943 Fall drive, which required a total of 1,240,500 tons for the entire State. Not only was this a greater amount than was set for the first six months of 1943, but also scrap was not as plentiful as it was before the Spring drive. Of the total, twenty per cent, or 250,000 tons, was to be gathered from homes, farms, and small industries. Of this quota 182,700 tons were assigned to counties outside of the Chicago Metropolitan Area. Illinois again exceeded its quota by turning in 184,180 tons of scrap for the State outside of the Metropolitan Area of Chicago, a figure of 1,480 tons more than requested. Thirty-four counties exceeded their quota.[9]

Governor Green opened the campaign by addressing the citizens of Illinois over the radio on September 24, at noon. A series of sixteen luncheon meetings, at which Lieutenant Governor Cross presided, were held in various cities throughout the State. School children were enlisted. A "Junior Commando" organization, originated by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, gave military rank and insignia for the

9. Adams, Alexander, Boone, Carroll, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Crawford, DeKalb, DuPage, Effingham, Henderson, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Kane, Knox, LaSalle, Lee, Livingstone, Madison, Peoria, Rock Island, St. Clair, Saline, Sangamon, Scott, Tazewell, Vermilion, Wabash, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago, and Woodford.

accumulation of set amounts of scrap. Promotion to higher rank depended upon increase in poundage collected. Schoolhouses served as scrap depots and from there the scrap was picked up by dealers. Mr. Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction, organized public schools in the State for the drive, and Monsignor David Scully contacted parochial schools.

The thirty-four salvage parades held in conjunction with the series of War Rallies also played an important part in creating increased interest not only in the scrap drive, but in all types of salvage activities. The parades climaxed the salvage publicity by press, radio, and community meetings in churches, schools and other groups.

Fats and Greases

A campaign to conserve waste fats and greases for war purposes is being conducted by 542 committees of volunteer workers who covered the downstate area thoroughly. Monthly totals on collections for the entire State are as listed below.

August	1942	295,331 lbs.	May	1943	664,260 lbs.
September	1942	403,437 "	June	1943	706,525 "
October	1942	536,526 "	July	1943	638,293 "
November	1942	441,850 "	August	1943	594,264 "
December	1942	472,218 "	September	1943	579,234 "
January	1943	566,433 "	October	1943	516,349 "
February	1943	638,680 "	November	1943	462,034 "
March	1943	616,621 "	December	1943	675,575 "
April	1943	676,368 "	Total		9,483,998 "

Tin Cans

The State Salvage Committee has also conducted a campaign to collect tin cans which began in January 1943. Illinois collected 7,889 gross tons this past year. Of this total downstate led with 4,060 gross tons. Monthly shipments of prepared tin cans for the downstate region in 1943 from forty-four cities are as follows:

January	281 tons	July	374 tons
February	420 "	August	251 "
March	565 "	September	185 "
April	472 "	October	221 "
May	314 "	November	253 "
June	416 "	December	308 "
		Total	4,060 "

Tin salvage has encountered many difficulties, especially in rural areas. Even the best organized tin salvage program cannot meet every local condition. The absence of completely successful and uniform pick-up and concentration methods throws additional responsibility on the ingenuity and resources of local chairmen.

Silk and Nylon Hosiery

Mention should also be made of the collection of old silk and nylon hosiery to make parachutes and powder bags. In this campaign practically every county in the State participated. For the nine month period ending August 14, 1943, Illinois collected 100,975 lbs. The drive ended September 30, 1943, since hosiery manufactured in the last few months has contained neither silk nor nylon.

Waste Paper

The collection of waste paper, now a critical material, was begun in July 1943. Waste paper is utilized in the manufacture of

such vital articles as bomb bands, blasting powder kegs, airplane parts, and overseas cartons. School children have been one of the most important mediums of collection. Waste paper collections in seventy-six downstate counties in December 1943, amounted to 10,180 tons.

Discarded Clothing

In a nation-wide drive for old clothing Illinois enlisted the aid of every citizen and asked the churches and other public institutions to serve as collection depots. Discarded clothing was cleaned, packed, and shipped overseas to persons in war-torn countries. The Federal Government paid the cost of cleaning the clothes. The campaign started on November 22, 1943 and continued two weeks. A preliminary estimate of the War Production Board indicates that approximately 300 tons of discarded clothing were contributed by residents of downstate Illinois.

Belleville was one of the communities which conducted an especially active and successful campaign. Under the direction of Mrs. LeRoy Pruessing, schools and churches cooperated in collecting old clothing and rags. The Parent Teachers Associations of some twelve schools managed that part of the drive which was carried on through the school system. Response made by the children to the appeal was very enthusiastic. The report from the Belleville Council states that ".....youngsters were seen going to school with bundles of old clothes under their arms, or pulling sleds and wagons filled with clothing." Churches aided by serving as collection centers. During the drive, which continued from November 22 to December 4, 1943, a total of 6,658 lbs. of clothing was collected.

RATIONING

On December 14, 1941, when Governor Green was requested by the Federal Government to organize tire rationing boards in Illinois, he directed the Illinois War Council to administer the program. This was the beginning of close cooperation between the Illinois War Council and what is now the Office of Price Administration in Illinois.

The message to Governor Green from the Director of the Division of Field Operations, Office of Price Administration, proposing the establishment of local rationing boards recommended that "the personnel of the boards be selected among citizens highly qualified to meet the emergency. The local Defense Councils are an obvious choice because they already have the offices and a qualified personnel whose prestige in their respective communities will contribute to the success of the program."

Throughout the nation the first State Rationing Administrators were designated by the Office of Price Administration as non-paid federal workers. Either the Governor himself served or someone he designated from the State Defense Council. In Illinois Henry Pope,Jr., was selected as State Tire Rationing Administrator and the formation of local boards began. In February 1942, the number of boards in operation totaled 117.

Office space for the State Tire Rationing Administrator was first provided in the Council headquarters. All office equipment and supplies were furnished by the Council which also paid the salaries of the technical and clerical staff until federal funds were made available. Seventy per cent of the Council's personnel was used in connection with tire rationing when this program was first inaugurated. During this period it is estimated that about $40,000.00 of Council

funds were used for office equipment, supplies, and salaries for rationing activities.

Invaluable assistance was rendered by local War Councils in the formation of tire boards in providing personnel, quarters, equipment, and working material. Estimates of the considerable funds spent by local Councils to assist the tire boards are not available, as in many areas the work was so closely associated with regular Council activities that a separation of the costs would be impossible.

The Council's financial responsibility, in so far as operation of the rationing boards was concerned, was lightened on February 7, 1942, when certain federal funds were allocated to each state according to population, automobile registration, and the existing number of rationing boards. By the summer of 1942, the Federal Government assumed complete responsibility for the program.

On June 6, 1942, Carter Jenkins, who had been Coordinator of the Illinois War Council, succeeded Mr. Pope as Director of the Illinois Office of Price Administration. War Price and Rationing Boards in Illinois, except for the Chicago Metropolitan Area, were under Mr. Jenkins' jurisdiction. The State office continued to be located in the headquarters of the Illinois War Council in Chicago until September 1942, when it was removed to Springfield. A further change in the administration of rationing boards took place in April, 1943, when the counties in downstate Illinois were separated into four districts, with offices at Springfield, Peoria, Rock Island-Moline, and Rockford. Mr. Jenkins is now Director for the Springfield district. The Rockford office has since been closed.

During the severe floods in the Spring of 1943, the Office of Price Administration cooperated with local Councils and other

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Responding to the call for 167,000 tons of scrap, Illinois farma, homes, and small industries contributed approximately 220,000 tons. A unique feature in the Spring campaign of 1943 was Fairbury's model scrap drive. Awarded the certificate of merit, this town set an example of community effort and cooperation. Enough scrap was collected to fill 122 trucks. May 24 was official "scrap day," with the whole town turning out to witness a parade of the scrap-laden

trucks. Accompanying them were several floats, troops of Boy Scouts, the American Legion, and the Rifle Corps. An old 1916 ten-ton steam engine rolled laboriously along on its way to swell the scrap heap. A national record for the collection of scrap has been achieved by Fairbury. In its five drives, 2,545 tons were piled up.

Even more diligence was needed to achieve the goal for the 1943 Fall drive, which required a total of 1,240,500 tons for the entire State. Not only was this a greater amount than was set for the first six months of 1943, but also scrap was not as plentiful as it was before the Spring drive. Of the total, twenty per cent, or 250,000 tons, was to be gathered from homes, farms, and small industries. Of this quota 182,700 tons were assigned to counties outside of the Chicago Metropolitan Area. Illinois again exceeded its quota by turning in 184,180 tons of scrap for the State outside of the Metropolitan Area of Chicago, a figure of 1,480 tons more than requested. Thirty-four counties exceeded their quota.[9]

Governor Green opened the campaign by addressing the citizens of Illinois over the radio on September 24, at noon. A series of sixteen luncheon meetings, at which Lieutenant Governor Cross presided, were held in various cities throughout the State. School children were enlisted. A "Junior Commando" organization, originated by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, gave military rank and insignia for the

9. Adams, Alexander, Boone, Carroll, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Crawford, DeKalb, DuPage, Effingham, Henderson, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Kane, Knox, LaSalle, Lee, Livingstone, Madison, Peoria, Rock Island, St. Clair, Saline, Sangamon, Scott, Tazewell, Vermilion, Wabash, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago, and Woodford.

accumulation of set amounts of scrap. Promotion to higher rank depended upon increase in poundage collected. Schoolhouses served as scrap depots and from there the scrap was picked up by dealers. Mr. Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction, organized public schools in the State for the drive, and Monsignor David Scully contacted parochial schools.

The thirty-four salvage parades held in conjunction with the series of War Rallies also played an important part in creating increased interest not only in the scrap drive, but in all types of salvage activities. The parades climaxed the salvage publicity by press, radio, and community meetings in churches, schools and other groups.

Fats and Greases

A campaign to conserve waste fats and greases for war purposes is being conducted by 542 committees of volunteer workers who covered the downstate area thoroughly. Monthly totals on collections for the entire State are as listed below.

August	1942	295,331 lbs.	May	1943	664,260 lbs.
September	1942	403,437 "	June	1943	706,525 "
October	1942	536,526 "	July	1943	638,293 "
November	1942	441,850 "	August	1943	594,264 "
December	1942	472,218 "	September	1943	579,234 "
January	1943	566,433 "	October	1943	516,349 "
February	1943	638,680 "	November	1943	462,034 "
March	1943	616,621 "	December	1943	675,575 "
April	1943	676,368 "		Total	9,483,998 "

Tin Cans

The State Salvage Committee has also conducted a campaign to collect tin cans which began in January 1943. Illinois collected 7,889 gross tons this past year. Of this total downstate led with 4,060 gross tons. Monthly shipments of prepared tin cans for the downstate region in 1943 from forty-four cities are as follows:

January	281 tons	July	374 tons
February	420 "	August	251 "
March	565 "	September	185 "
April	472 "	October	221 "
May	314 "	November	253 "
June	416 "	December	308 "
		Total	4,060 "

Tin salvage has encountered many difficulties, especially in rural areas. Even the best organized tin salvage program cannot meet every local condition. The absence of completely successful and uniform pick-up and concentration methods throws additional responsibility on the ingenuity and resources of local chairmen.

Silk and Nylon Hosiery

Mention should also be made of the collection of old silk and nylon hosiery to make parachutes and powder bags. In this campaign practically every county in the State participated. For the nine month period ending August 14, 1943, Illinois collected 100,975 lbs. The drive ended September 30, 1943, since hosiery manufactured in the last few months has contained neither silk nor nylon.

Waste Paper

The collection of waste paper, now a critical material, was begun in July 1943. Waste paper is utilized in the manufacture of

such vital articles as bomb bands, blasting powder kegs, airplane parts, and overseas cartons. School children have been one of the most important mediums of collection. Waste paper collections in seventy-six downstate counties in December 1943, amounted to 10,180 tons.

Discarded Clothing

In a nation-wide drive for old clothing Illinois enlisted the aid of every citizen and asked the churches and other public institutions to serve as collection depots. Discarded clothing was cleaned, packed, and shipped overseas to persons in war-torn countries. The Federal Government paid the cost of cleaning the clothes. The campaign started on November 22, 1943 and continued two weeks. A preliminary estimate of the War Production Board indicates that approximately 300 tons of discarded clothing were contributed by residents of downstate Illinois.

Belleville was one of the communities which conducted an especially active and successful campaign. Under the direction of Mrs. LeRoy Pruessing, schools and churches cooperated in collecting old clothing and rags. The Parent Teachers Associations of some twelve schools managed that part of the drive which was carried on through the school system. Response made by the children to the appeal was very enthusiastic. The report from the Belleville Council states that ".....youngsters were seen going to school with bundles of old clothes under their arms, or pulling sleds and wagons filled with clothing." Churches aided by serving as collection centers. During the drive, which continued from November 22 to December 4, 1943, a total of 6,658 lbs. of clothing was collected.

RATIONING

On December 14, 1941, when Governor Green was requested by the Federal Government to organize tire rationing boards in Illinois, he directed the Illinois War Council to administer the program. This was the beginning of close cooperation between the Illinois War Council and what is now the Office of Price Administration in Illinois.

The message to Governor Green from the Director of the Division of Field Operations, Office of Price Administration, proposing the establishment of local rationing boards recommended that "the personnel of the boards be selected among citizens highly qualified to meet the emergency. The local Defense Councils are an obvious choice because they already have the offices and a qualified personnel whose prestige in their respective communities will contribute to the success of the program."

Throughout the nation the first State Rationing Administrators were designated by the Office of Price Administration as non-paid federal workers. Either the Governor himself served or someone he designated from the State Defense Council. In Illinois Henry Pope,Jr., was selected as State Tire Rationing Administrator and the formation of local boards began. In February 1942, the number of boards in operation totaled 117.

Office space for the State Tire Rationing Administrator was first provided in the Council headquarters. All office equipment and supplies were furnished by the Council which also paid the salaries of the technical and clerical staff until federal funds were made available. Seventy per cent of the Council's personnel was used in connection with tire rationing when this program was first inaugurated. During this period it is estimated that about $40,000.00 of Council

funds were used for office equipment, supplies, and salaries for rationing activities.

Invaluable assistance was rendered by local War Councils in the formation of tire boards in providing personnel, quarters, equipment, and working material. Estimates of the considerable funds spent by local Councils to assist the tire boards are not available, as in many areas the work was so closely associated with regular Council activities that a separation of the costs would be impossible.

The Council's financial responsibility, in so far as operation of the rationing boards was concerned, was lightened on February 7, 1942, when certain federal funds were allocated to each state according to population, automobile registration, and the existing number of rationing boards. By the summer of 1942, the Federal Government assumed complete responsibility for the program.

On June 6, 1942, Carter Jenkins, who had been Coordinator of the Illinois War Council, succeeded Mr. Pope as Director of the Illinois Office of Price Administration. War Price and Rationing Boards in Illinois, except for the Chicago Metropolitan Area, were under Mr. Jenkins' jurisdiction. The State office continued to be located in the headquarters of the Illinois War Council in Chicago until September 1942, when it was removed to Springfield. A further change in the administration of rationing boards took place in April, 1943, when the counties in downstate Illinois were separated into four districts, with offices at Springfield, Peoria, Rock Island-Moline, and Rockford. Mr. Jenkins is now Director for the Springfield district. The Rockford office has since been closed.

During the severe floods in the Spring of 1943, the Office of Price Administration cooperated with local Councils and other

agencies engaged in flood relief in meeting the emergency needs for rationed commodities. Many of the evacuees from the flooded area were without ration books to acquire food. Authorities responsible for alleviating the distress needed points for mass feeding of the homeless. In addition, disaster workers required rubber boots, and gasoline was necessary to aid the evacuation. Emergency orders were issued by the Office of Price Administration and transmitted to War Price and Rationing Boards in the flood areas, so that all needs for rationed commodities occasioned by the flood were met without delay. Representatives of the Office of Price Administration also traveled to the flooded areas and worked with community officials to expedite the handling of emergency ration requirements.

Few federal and state agencies have enjoyed the exceptional cooperative relationship which exists between the Illinois War Council and the Office of Price Administration. This is due in part to the Council's responsibility in setting up the State's first rationing organization, but it is also an outgrowth of strong personal relationships. Mr. Jenkins, first Coordinator of the Illinois War Council, carried with him Council viewpoints when he resigned to become State Director of the Office of Price Administration. Every month Mr. Jenkins presents reports of rationing activities to the Illinois War Council.

Council Cooperation with Local Rationing Boards

With the development of the rationing program, local rationing boards have grown from small boards composed of from three to five members to eighteen to twenty members. Activities have been organized on a panel basis in four main categories: Transportation,

Food and Apparel, Fuel Oil, and Price Control. Local War Councils have played an important part in nominating members for local boards.

At the request of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Civilian Defense, a Community Service Representative has been appointed by local boards on the nomination of the local War Council. This representative is usually someone experienced in dealing with the public and familiar with the purposes and program of the Office of Price Administration. The Community Service Representative attends meetings of the local rationing board, and keeps the public informed of its activities.

The development of the rationing program and the institution of price control have brought about a mounting demand for volunteer assistance to local boards. Local Councils have played an important part in supplying such assistance. Two types of assistance have been rendered: (1) regular assistance in the details of receiving, processing, and issuing ration currency as well as other clerical functions; and (2) assistance to fill the need for extra manpower when new programs have been instituted, or when old programs call for renewals of ration books.

The institution of gasoline and fuel oil rationing, and registration for ration books No. 1 and No. 2 required a great amount of clerical assistance which was supplied by local War Councils throughout the State. In connection with the registration for ration books in February 1943, local Councils furnished over 6,000 volunteers. To aid fuel oil rationing in October 1942, over 600 volunteers were supplied by local Councils.

The institution of point rationing in the Spring of 1943 necessitated a comprehensive program of public information to explain

the details. The Women's Division of the Council extended cooperation to the Office of Price Administration by distributing informational material and by arranging consumer meetings. Because of the help given by the Women's Division, it was possible for the women of Illinois to undertake the mechanics of rationing with little difficulty. Similar cooperation in rationing activities has been extended by the Women's Division as the need for informational assistance has occurred. Another type of cooperation extended by local Councils to local rationing boards has been the distribution of O.P.A. consumer information on rationing and price control through War Information and Consumer Information Centers of local Councils.

In May 1943, steps were taken to place the use of volunteers from local War Councils on a more formal and better organized basis, in accordance with the directions of O.C.D. War Service Circular No. 5 and O.P.A. Field Administrative Letter No. 23. These directives were based on the experience of both local War Councils and local rationing boards in recruiting, placing, and supervising volunteers. They had as their purpose the adoption of recognized volunteer procedures and practices which in the past had not been placed in effect uniformly by local boards and local Councils. Local boards were asked to present detailed information as to the nature of the work to be done in requesting volunteer assistance so that local Councils might have sufficiently adequate information on which to base the selection of volunteers for the specific work in question.

The extent of cooperation between local War Councils and local rationing boards can best be seen by examples of activities of local War Councils in particular communities. The Centralia Council reported that it rendered the local rationing board 100 per cent

assistance by providing ordinary clerical help, and also that " ... many of the leading businessmen of the city have contributed their help and support day after day, and on many days have worked until midnight getting out the work so that the people in this community could be taken care of in all rationing." Other examples of cooperation are illustrated by activities of the Macon County Council and the Wood River Council. The former furnished over 150 volunteers to the local rationing boards in 1942. The Wood River Council took charge of the rationing of sugar for canning for the entire township in the same year. In Mt. Carmel in Wabash County, women recruited through the volunteer office took over the complete registration for Ration Book No. 2. The regular procedure in other communities was for volunteers to cooperate with the schools which were in charge of registration. The Champaign County Council reported that during a six months period, it supplied the local Rationing Board over 600 women volunteers.

Car Sharing

Another important type of cooperation between local War Councils and the Office of Price Administration was the formation of car sharing groups. In November 1942, shortly before gasoline rationing went into effect, a directive was sent to all local Councils requesting them to take the lead in organizing car sharing clubs for employees of small plants with less than one hundred persons which did not have a Plant Transportation Committee. War plants and other necessary establishments employing more than one hundred persons have organized plant transportation committees which promote car sharing clubs and certify to the supplemental gasoline ration needs of employees in the particular establishment. Persons employed in plants

with less than one hundred employees have not had this service.

As part of the car sharing program, the Illinois War Council late in 1942 requested local Councils to make a survey of transportation facilities and of the need for car sharing clubs. In most communities, war plants had already solved their transportation problem, either by a plant bus, or by a car sharing system. Some communities reported that the local Council had established a car sharing program. The Director of Decatur and Macon County wrote that the Council Transportation Committee had a "definite car sharing plan which is now working successfully." Another example is reported by the Will County Area Council. Not only was industrial car pooling established here, but also a system of neighborhood car sharing organized through the Citizens Service Corps. The Coordinator of the Mendota Council reported that "This program has been organized by the Mendota Council with splendid results."

At the end of 1943, 124 local Councils had Transportation Committees with over 5,000 active workers.

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES

COORDINATION OF INDEPENDENT GROUPS

(Chapter III)

REP. WILLIAM VICARS, Chairman
REV. JAMES L. HORACE
REUBEN G. SODERSTROM

The coordination of all civic groups engaged in civilian defense activities that have come within the field and scope of the Council's program is the concern of the Coordination of Independent Groups Committee, headed by Representative Vicars.

This committee has been assembling information on the ways and means by which benevolent and fraternal societies, veteran organizations, service clubs, and other civic groups are cooperating with local War Councils in developing the civilian war effort. This program has been conducted by means of questionnaires to local units of civic organizations and local War Councils requesting such data.

The Coordination of Independent Groups Committee has also cooperated with the Division of War Records and Research[10] in compiling information concerning special war activities of organizations with representatives on the committee. Recently, a "Guide for Assembling Historical Data" was prepared to help civic organizations in assembling and evaluating data concerning their war activities of particular historical value. It is hoped that the careful collection of data will assure adequate treatment of the many patriotic activities of civic organizations in the proposed history of Illinois' war effort.

10. The war records program of the Division of War Records and Research is discussed in detail under "Public Relations."

There are three advisory divisions to the Coordination of Independent Groups Committee which consist of representatives of benevolent and fraternal societies, veteran organizations, and service clubs.

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES

LABOR

(Chapter III)

REUBEN G. SODERSTROM, Chairman
REP. ELMER J. SCHNACKENBERG
REP. REED F. CUTLER

The Labor Committee is charged with the supply, training, distribution, and the industrial and social welfare of labor of all classifications.

One of the first activities of this committee was the preparation of a survey in March, 1942 to determine the extent to which labor organizations were participating in local War Councils. This information was compiled at the request of the Office of Civilian Defense and the data received was transmitted to Washington.

Each local Council was requested to give the following information: the names and positions of labor representatives on local War Councils and in Volunteer Offices; data on the participation of labor organizations in the civilian defense program; and discussion of any problems which had come to the attention of the local Council relating to the participation of labor groups in civilian defense organizations of the community. The survey indicated that in most Councils, labor leaders and labor organizations were participating in civilian defense.

The Labor Committee has also concerned itself with a number of other problems, such as the following: transportation in the city of East St. Louis, where trade union members petitioned the Illinois Commerce Commission for a bus line to enable workers living outside the city limits to get to their work in defense plants; the

compensation awards made by the Illinois Industrial commission to twenty-seven widows of the victims of the Elwood Munitions Plant explosion of June 6, 1942; and training programs for war industries with special reference to colored people and women workers.

On the local level, eighty-one counties have organized committees on labor supply on which there are over 2,000 active workers. The Labor Supply Committee of local Councils assists in developing adequate plans for the conservation and fullest use of manpower in war production. This committee works closely with the War Manpower Commission and other federal agencies in recruiting and replacing labor when called upon by these groups. In industrial cities, the Labor Supply Committee enlists the assistance of the Central Labor Council to help man war service drives and activities. In rural communities, this committee is primarily responsible for meeting the various problems of farm labor supply.

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES

LEGAL AND LEGISLATION

(Chapter III)

SEN. ARNOLD P. BENSON, Chairman
SEN. RICHARD J. DALEY
REP. ELMER J. SCHNACKENBERG

The primary responsibility of this committee is the management of all legal matters and legislation pertaining to the Council and its coordination with related federal agencies and Councils of Defense of other states.[11] The committee has also served in an advisory capacity to the Civil Protection Division and local Councils on various legal questions.

Early in 1942, the Legal and Legislation Committee at the request of the Civil Protection Division asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to the liability of municipal authorities for injuries caused to or by civil protection volunteers. The mayors of a number of municipalities had been greatly concerned as to the possibility of cities being liable for such injuroes. The Attorney General's opinion held that, in general, local governmental units are not liable to third persons who suffer injuries or damage by the reason of the acts of civilian defense volunteers.

The committee clarified for various communities the benefit provisions of the Federal War Civilian Security Program which was designed to compensate civilian defense workers who sustained an injury in the performance of their duties as members of the Citizens Defense

11. See Chapter VI on Office Management for a discussion of this aspect of the committee's program.

Corps. A booklet on the War Civilian Services Program was distributed to all local Councils.

An important contribution made by this committee was the preparation of model resolutions for County Boards together with appropriate ordinances for municipalities to enable such communities to coordinate their civilian defense activities either on a county-wide or a joint municipal and county basis of cooperation. The committee also compiled and edited model ordinances for municipalities covering air raid and blackout regulations which were distributed throughout the State.

The committee also distributed to all local Councils a civilian defense manual on Legal Aspects of Civilian Protection. This publication, prepared by the American Bar Association for the U.S. Office of Civilian Defense, is a thorough and authoritative book covering federal, state, and local civilian defense organization, the relation of military authority to civilian defense, and the various legal liability problems arising from civilian defense activities.

Another service the Legal and Legislation Committee rendered was the clarification and dissemination of rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue regarding the deductibility of contributions made by corporations for civilian defense. This question had been raised by several War Councils in communities where the Community Chest was eager to have the local Council share in the proceeds. Through the efforts of the Legal and Legislation Committee, the Office of Civilian Defense clarified the issue of such corporate contributions. It was held that the inclusion of War Councils in Community War Chests does not affect the right of a corporation to deduct such contributions for income tax purposes.

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES

MILITARY AND NAVAL

(Chapter III)

SEN. RICHARD J. DALEY, Chairman
LIEUT. GOV. HUGH W. CROSS
MAJOR WILLIAM F. WAUGH

Cooperation with the Federal Government in the employment of the National Guard, the Naval Reserve, and the Reserve Militia is the duty assigned the Military and Naval Committee. The committee was also expected to cooperate in matters pertaining to the administration of the draft and to assist, if necessary, in the selection and procurement of training sites and facilities. As these latter activities are discharged by the Federal Government, the scope of the committee's work has necessarily been restricted.

CIVIL AIR PATROL

One of the primary activities of this committee has been its cooperation with the Civil Air Patrol. Although this organization received some federal assistance, its members are volunteers and citizens of the State of Illinois. The Civil Air Patrol, now under the jurisdiction of the War Department, is composed of licensed volunteer pilots and others skilled in aviation activities. It is engaged in civilian defense war activities which are supervised and directed by the national commander of the Civil Air Patrol. It carries out local patrols, makes emergency flights, and keeps records of all civilian pilots. Another of its important war functions is the training of men for entrance into the Air Corps.

The Illinois War Council, at its meeting in September 1943, appropriated $6,500.00 to aid the work of the Civil Air Patrol in

Illinois. Major Schuck, head of the Illinois wing of the Civil Air Patrol, was named Air Coordinator of the Civil Aviation Division of the Council. The purpose of the allocation was to provide stenographic help, office equipment, and actual travel expenses not to exceed $150.00 per month. Expenditures must have the approval of the Military and Naval Committee.

The purchase of certain equipment was also allowed, such as parachutes, portable radio equipment, and training films, which items may not exceed $2,500.00 per annum. The title to this property is to remain in the possession of the Council.

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES

PUBLIC EDUCATION

(Chapter III)

SEN. ARNOLD P. BENSON, Chairman
DEAN CHARLES M. THOMPSON
REP. BERNICE T. VAN DER VRIES

A number of Civilian War Services programs have been conducted under the direction of the Public Education Committee.[12]

DEDICATION TO VICTORY WEEK

June 7, 1942, inaugurated an eight day patriotic program known as Dedication to Victory Week, which honored those who died six months before, at Pearl Harbor. On this day,designated as National Unity Day, special church services were held, and at 1:25 P.M., silent tribute was paid by every citizen who faced West for one minute. Governor Green named Barney Thompson, of Rockford, as General Chairman of the week's activities. Mayors of cities participated in Dedication to Victory Week, and a special day for each program was organized under the direction of the chairmen of local Councils. June 14, Flag Day and United Nations Day, climaxed the week's program.

HIGH SCHOOL VICTORY CORPS

The High School Victory Corps has as its primary purpose the training of high school students for early induction into the services. Its secondary purpose is to encourage their active participation in the war program of their community. The Council has cooper-

12. See Chapter V on Public Relations for a discussion of the programs of the Public Education Committee which come within the scope of the Public Relations Division of the Executive Staff. These are: Press and Publications, Speakers' Bureau, Radio Division, and Division of War Records and Research.

ated with the U. S. Office of Education and the Office of Civilian Defense in this activity.

In its broader phase, that of encouraging participation by students in community war services, the High School Victory Corps works through local Councils. Young people engage in such projects as are suited to their capabilities. The sale of stamps and war bonds and the collection of salvage of all kinds are examples of typical activities. Volunteer office and clerical work for local Councils is another service which can be undertaken by students.

An outstanding record has been achieved by the Effingham High School, where a Students Defense Corps was formed. Here the young people are members of the Council, and take care of any phase of work requested by it. In addition to clerical help, the students have organized a Stamp and Bond Department, and have been very active in salvage drives. For the three month period from September through November 1942, the high school students purchased over $3,360.00 in stamps.

In Rossville, a unique and successful bond drive was conducted by the high school organization, which made war bonds the price of admission to its concert. Their quota of $10,000.00 was far exceeded by the evening's returns, which showed a total of $25,000.00.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL DAY

The Foreign Language Division, representing twenty-four foreign groups, sponsored in August 1942, "Illinois National Day," a program devoted to acknowledging the achievements and the contributions of national groups to America. Fifty thousand persons attended this celebration at Soldier Field.

JUNIOR CITIZENS SERVICE CORPS

This organization, as its name would indicate, affords boys and girls under sixteen years of age the opportunity to do their part in community war services. Three conditions must be met before a young person can qualify for membership: (1) he must have his leader's certification that he is performing the obligations of good citizenship; (2) he must have completed, in the year preceding enrollment, at least ten hours service in a group program acceptable to the local Council as a part of the community's war program; (3) he must agree to serve at least one hour per week in community war projects approved by the Council and his own leader.

Young people can engage not only in some of the war services their parents conduct, but they can also make their own original contributions to the war effort. Older children can care for younger ones whose mothers are doing war work. Not included among the standard war services are the many odd jobs which children can perform, such as the patching and salvage of usable clothing, the distribution of pamphlet material for the local Council, and other activities. Upon the announcement of the organization of the Junior Citizens Service Corps by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense in May 1943, the Illinois War Council sent a directive to all local Councils, explaining the purposes of this organization.

Typical of the community war activity undertaken by the young people is the scrap drive which was conducted by the boys and girls of Pekin, who carried on their own campaign in the Autumn of 1943. Organizing themselves as"Junior Scrap Wardens," a group of forty-eight collected the following amounts of scrap by October 8,1943; one-half ton of iron, four tons of paper, 200 lbs. of brass, and 50 lbs. of aluminum. Although there was no age limit, ages ranged from

eight to twelve years. The group was started in July 1943 by the Assistant Sector Warden who directed the children. Special awards consisted of free shows and ice cream, whereas individual monthly awards for the largest scrap collections were replicas of incendiary bombs.

PEARL HARBOR DAY

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Illinois War Council and many local Councils conducted solemn ceremonies. Governor Green led the people of the State in a moment of silence as tribute was paid to those who gave their lives during the Japanese attack on Hawaii. In a state-wide radio broadcast during the regular monthly meeting of the Illinois War Council, the Governor enumerated the attainments the State had made in the past year. Murray M. Baker, Vice Chairman, reviewed the State's civilian defense activities during the year following Pearl Harbor.

The Governor issued a proclamation calling upon Illinois citizens to rededicate their energies and resources to the attainment of victory. The Illinois War Council prepared a comprehensive program of commemorations for local Councils. The one sponsored by the Christian County Council was typical of many. In addition to special programs by the 150 schools in the county, a meeting was held which featured addresses by civic leaders, community singers, and a memorial salute to the dead, wounded, and prisoners of war.

RECREATION

Recreation, always a basic factor in normal living, assumes even greater importance in war-time. The impact of the war has created a number of special problems requiring recreational facilities. Many

local Councils throughout the State, in cooperation with the policy of the Illinois War Council, have undertaken special recreational programs to combat juvenile delinquency, to meet the needs of children of working mothers, to aid war workers crowded into production areas with inadequate facilities for their diversion, and to provide entertainment for service-men either by cooperating with established organizations or by organizing their own programs. As of January 1944 there were 113 Youth and Recreation Committees throughout the State with a total membership of 1,933 persons, and 132 Service to Service-men Committees in which 14,363 members participated.[13]

A type of recreation program popular with local War Councils is entertainment for service-men. The Crawford County Council, for example, has an entertainment committee which gives a free dinner and entertainment to selectees before they leave for the induction center. It is the practice of this committee to assign the entertainment and meals to a local club or church for each occasion. The Crawford County Council has also sponsored the collection of musical instruments, magazines, and books which are delivered to George Field about twenty-five miles from Robinson in Crawford County. This Council has also cooperated with the local U.S.O. at Robinson to entertain soldiers coming in from George Field.

The Knoxville Council has appointed a committee to see the boys leave for the army camps. All the soldiers are given a souvenir pencil, a copy of the Psalms, and a copy of "Fall In," --- a booklet published by the American Legion.

13. The juvenile delinquency program of the Youth and Welfare subcommittee of the Public Education Committee is discussed under the heading "Youth and Welfare Committee."

The Dwight Council established a committee to send five dollars for each service-man from Dwight and its vicinity for Christmas in 1942. Over $2,200.00 was collected for this purpose, far in excess of the goal of $1,500.00.

One of the most outstanding examples of programs for service-men is conducted by the Danville Council in cooperation with various civic organizations in that community. A unique feature of this program is a mobile canteen which meets trains in Danville to serve service-men with sandwiches, c offee, cigarettes, etc. In 1943, it is estimated that over 100,000 men and women in the armed forces were served by the railroad canteen. An illustration of what this canteen service means can be seen by citing its record for a busy Red Letter Day, December 29, 1943. On that day, twenty-one and a half gallons of coffee and 738 sandwiches were served. Members of the Elks Club not only furnished the canteen with financial aid, but also assisted the workers meeting the trains. What this service means to members of the armed forces can best be told by Corporal Leo H. Durian of Ft. Benning, Georgia. He writes, "I have been in the service sixteen months and have traveled some around the country, but that is the first time I have seen the U.S.O. serving food on the station platform."

V-HOMES

The first town in the nation to achieve a V-Home record was Kenney, a community of 100 homes located in DeWitt County. The achievement of Kenney won nation-wide attention and editorial comments from many newspapers. In November 1942, this community celebrated its record with a gala V-Home Day at which Lieutenant Governor Cross paid tribute to the patriotism of the organizations of this typical mid-

western village.

Approximately sixty Illinois communities during the V-Home campaign qualified for the V-Town Banner Award in recognition of 60 per cent of V-Homes. Qualifications for receiving the V-Home sticker were as follows:

I. This home follows the instructions of its air raid warden, in order to protect itself against attack by air.

II. This home conserves food, clothing, transportation, and health, in order to hasten an unceasing flow of war materials to our men at the front.

III. This home salvages essential materials, in order that they may be converted to immediate war uses.

IV. This home refuses to spread rumors designed to divide our Nation.

V. This home buys War Saving Stamps and Bonds regularly.

VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN

Local War Councils throughout the State participated in the 1943 national campaign for Victory Books in cooperation with the American Library Association, the American Red Cross, and the United Service Organization. During this campaign, which ended on April 3,1943, a total of 623,164 books were collected in Illinois. It is estimated that a total of 3,000,000 books were assembled in the State during the year.

Local Councils were requested to set up central headquarters, name block wardens to call at homes and utilize automobiles attached to the motor corps to pick up books. Women's organizations affiliated with the Women's Division of the Council participated in this drive. Several communities adopted novel innovations to assure the success of the drive. In Fairfield, for instance, three dairies cooperated by having milkmen pick up books along with empty milk bottles on their

routes. In other communities Boy Scouts, under the direction of local Councils, picked up books from each home. Households with books to donate were instructed to tie white handkerchiefs on the door knobs.

YOUTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

The welfare of the boys and girls of Illinois is the sphere of activity of the Youth and Welfare Committee, a subcommittee of the Public Education Committee. Heading the Executive Committee of eight members is the Chairman, Judge B. Harry Reck, a member of the Advisory Board of the Division for Delinquency Prevention of the State Department of Public Welfare. The Vice Chairman is Samuel R. Ryerson, Superintendent of this division. The group has prepared a two-fold program: (1) to take measures to check the increase of juvenile delinquency resulting from the abnormal conditions due to the war; (2) to concern itself with post-war problems that youth will have to face.

The Youth and Welfare Committee includes the following advisory groups: Civic Organizations, Education, Employment, Health - physical and mental, Law Enforcement, Religious Education, and Youth. Each committee is concerned with the special aspects of the youth problem indicated by its name.

At the first meeting of the advisory group on Education on October 15, 1942, a three-point program was adopted for future study and activity. It was decided to: (1) insure a seat in school for every Illinois pupil and a competent teacher for every classroom; (2) combat any threatened curtailment of education; and (3) formulate standards for education in the State and promote their attainment.

The advisory group on Youth has been active in analyzing both public and private youth-serving agencies, and in surveying these

special war-time needs of youth and the ways these agencies could assist in the solution of youth problems. A subcommittee of the advisory group on Youth submitted a report which emphasized the specific problems pertaining to fundamental youth needs, such as inadequate laws, lack of parental discipline and professional and volunteer leadership, and unsatisfactory living conditions and recreational facilities.

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH

(Chapter III)

BARNEY THOMPSON, Chairman
MRS. FREDERIC W. UPHAM
MAJOR WILLIAM F. WAUGH

The function of the Public Health Committee is to undertake activities designed to contribute directly to the victory program by protecting the physical well-being of the individual and family. In general, the Public Health Committee deals with all matters relating to hygiene, medecine, sanitation, and public health measures. It has closely coordinated its program with that of the State Department of Public Health.

Besides the committee itself, there are five advisory committees: Medical, Dental, Nurses, Sanitation, and Recreation. Both the Medical and Dental Advisory Committees have a Regional Representative for each of the nine regions in the State. Dr. H.L. Pettitt, Chief Medical Officer, works in close cooperation with the Director of the Department of Public Health, Dr. Roland R. Cross. Heading the Sanitation Committee is William J. Downer, Chief Sanitary Engineer of the Department of Public Health, who succeeded C.W. Klassen when the latter gave up the post to enter the armed forces. Mr. Downer is also the State Water Supply Coordinator. The Recreation Division of the Physical Education and Training Committee is headed by John D. Barrow. Mr. Lewellyn Fay, Ambulance Consultant, arranged with funeral directors and ambulance owners for the facilitation of mortuary service and the transportation of the injured in the event of catastrophe.

During the first months after the entrance of the United States into the war, the Public Health Committee established a health organization throughout the State with hospital centers serving as a nucleus in order to safeguard civilian health against dangers arising directly or indirectly from enemy action. A survey was made of every hospital in the State to determine its capacity for temporary or emergency hospitalization. In cooperation with the Protective Branch of the Army, the Red Cross, and the Office of Civilian Defense, it obtained adequate cots to meet any emergency. The Red Cross office of St. Louis, for instance, made available 200 cots and 800 blankets for use downstate. Besides cots and bedding, medical supplies and narcotics, especially morphine, were allocated to various sections of the State. In the vital defense or "target" areas, leading physicians and surgeons were interviewed and local Chiefs of Emergency Medical Services appointed.

The Public Health Committee has also distributed some 4,000 units of liquid blood plasma from the Department of Public Health to twenty-eight areas in the State, to be made available to all persons injured by enemy action and to defense workers suffering injuries by accident. Small amounts of dry blood plasma augment the liquid plasma in these regions.

One of the primary activities of the Public Health Committee has been its cooperation in the recruitment of nurses and nurses aides. A total of 65,000 nurses was the goal set for the whole nation in 1943, and Illinois' quota was 12 00 The committee joined with the Illinois Nurses Association, Miss Maude B. Carson, the Nurse Deputy for the Illinois War Council, and Mrs. Ada Crocker of the Council of Nursing in War, for the purpose of promoting a program designed to fit

retired nurses for return to work by means of "refresher courses." Dr. Pettitt attended a meeting of the Central Council of Nursing Education held on February 15, 1943, at which the serious shortage of nurses in the midwest was discussed. The passage of a bill by Congress in June 1943, offering financial aid to student nurses needing books and clothing, served to assist the work of the committee.

The program to enlist Nurses Aides received the full support of the Public Health Committee which helped to promote the drive by informing the public and enlisting their aid, and also seeking the cooperation of the hospitals. After taking the Red Cross and first aid courses, the prospective aides receive eighty hours of practical experience in the hospital. Although not allowed to administer medication, these aides have been a very important factor in keeping hospitals going when trained nurses have been scarce, and help of all kinds unavailable. College girls have been enthusiastic in their response as, for instance, at Rockford where many students devoted their leisure time to tending the sick in the city hospitals.

In cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense, Dr. Pettitt sent a letter to local Councils in communities of 20,000 or more population, requesting a survey on the need for volunteer male nurses aides. The majority of replies indicated that there was no great need for such volunteers.

The Red Cross conducted a meeting at Springfield on September 9, 1943, to further interest in classes for training women in the home on nursing. During the series of war rallies in the Fall of 1943, the attention of the women of the State was directed to the importance of the nursing programs.

Miss Carson's duty as nurse deputy is the maintenance of

current indices of active registered nurses, registered nurses who have retired but might return to work, nurses aides, and prospective nurses. Assisting her is the Associate Nurse Deputy, Miss Sarah E. Daily.

The Sanitation Advisory Committee has prepared programs recommending to local Councils emergency plans to safeguard civilian health under war-time conditions. The programs cover food sanitation, sewerage, milk supply, and water supply.

The Emergency Food Sanitation programs recommended to the Emergency Food and Housing Corps of local Councils certain procedures for maintaining the sanitary quality of food supplies under war-time conditions. This included the careful cleaning and preparation of food, and a check upon possible spoilage and contamination, the maintenance of high standards of cleanliness by food handlers, ridding supply and distribution depots of disease-carrying insects and rodents, and the cleaning of building, dishes and utensils.

The Emergency Sewerage program advised local Councils to appoint a local Emergency Sewerage Corps to maintain a water system and waste disposal system under all conditions. Emphasis was placed on providing for emergency methods for sewage collection and disposal in case part or all of the sewerage system was damaged and put out of service.

The Emergency Milk Supply program was intended to protect the health of the community in the event disruption of milk pasteurization should occur as a result of air raids. Recommendations were made for coordinating all the available pasteurization facilities, establishing alternate routes for transporting the milk from the farm to the pasteurization plant and from the plant to the consumer-

distribution points, and for providing instructions for home pasteurization in emergencies.

As the public water supply is without exception the most important utility in the community, the Emergency Water Supply program is one of vital importance. Mr. Downer, the State Water Supply Coordinator, who is also Chairman of the Sanitation Division, is charged with maintaining an emergency water supply service. For this purpose the State has been divided into ten zones, in each of which there is a Water Supply Coordinator. In each coordinator's office is a file of emergency equipment available in his district in the event of an emergency which might threaten the water supply in a particular area. In Springfield there is a master file giving a list of materials in all of the districts. Each district Water Supply Coordinator is aided by an assistant coordinator, who is a member of the State Department of Public Health and a sanitary engineer located in the field.

The local emergency water supply program recommended by the State War Council to the local Councils in September 1942, is based on what is known as the Mutual Aid Emergency Water Supply Plan which provides not only for assistance between communities, but also includes a program for aid by and within each community itself. The local water corps would engage in two general types of emergency work. It would handle emergencies in connection with the public water supply itself so as to insure continuous service under all conditions. Secondly, it would carry out a plan for supplying water for fire fighting, drinking and general domestic use in the event of the failure of the public water supply. Under this plan each community is directed to have a local emergency water organization integrated into the

local Civil Protection program.

The services of the water supply program were used after a tornado at Lacon in 1942, during the floods last Spring, and at fires at Kewanee and Flora.

The Public Health Committee was instrumental in attaining the liberalization of fuel rationing regulations in the winter of 1942-43 on the ground that the system in force at the time represented a serious health menace. At a meeting called by the Governor in December 1942, a resolution was adopted recommending suspension of rationing for a month, pending scientific investigation. It was stated that the 65° basis was inimical to public health, and that mathematical computation did not allow for variance in the construction, situation, etc., of homes.

Some of the other activities in which the committee has participated are the campaign of immunization against communicable diseases and program for control of venereal diseases. In the campaign against venereal disease, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare and local Councils cooperated to combat commercial prostitution in defense areas and training centers. At a meeting of all law enforcement agencies for the State, held in Decatur in November 1943, progress was reported in the prevention of new cases of venereal diseases and in the checking of delinquency.

The most pressing need for the future is the recruitment of nurses and nurses aides. The training of nurses is of vital importance in consideration of the large number of war casualties which will be returned for hospitalization.

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES

WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

(Chapter III)

REV. JAMES L. HORACE, Chairman
MAJOR WILLIAM F. WAUGH
BARNEY THOMPSON

The War Bonds and Stamps Committee was established to aid in the sale of bonds, stamps or other governmental issues pertaining to the financing of the war effort. As the Federal Government has taken over most of the activities relating to the sale of war bonds, the work of this committee has been the promotion of sales and the contacting of the public to arouse interest in the financial aspects of war activities.

Local Councils throughout the state have participated in war bond drives since Pearl Harbor. In Momence, the local Council conducted two war bond drives in 1942, one on "All Heroes Day," July 17, and the other on October 17, when $23,075.00 in bonds and $1,116.00 in stamps were sold. The Momence Council did all the advertising and made all arrangements for these drives. The Crawford County Council reports that its war bond committee conducted a series of auction sales in the rural areas in which every citizen in the township in question donated something to be auctioned off. The highest bidder received the commodity for the amount of his bid in war stamps. In Centralia, the war bond drive in 1942 was so successful that the city won recognition by having a bomber named after it.

Considerable credit for the success of the Third War Loan Drive belongs to the Illinois War Council which, through its War

Bonds and Stamps Committee and its local Councils, aided in contacting citizens throughout the state. Illinois' quota for this drive, which officially opened September 9, 1943, was $921,000,000. A directive was sent to local Councils requesting that the 225 War Stamps and Bonds Committees cooperate with local War Finance Committee Chairmen. It was suggested that assistance be sought from the following agencies: block leaders, for the purpose of making a house-to-house canvass; Volunteer Offices to recruit volunteers; Victory speakers; information centers; and Junior Service Corps members.

Reports on the drive showed that Illinois led six states of the Middle West in the amount of bonds purchased, and was bettered by only one other state in this region in the percentage of quotas of bonds bought.[14] Total sales amounted to $1,180,400,000.00 which represented 128 per cent of the quota.

In many communities, the local Council members made a house-to-house canvass. Very often this was done by the Air Raid Wardens. In the town of Westfield, the Nurses Aides Corps helped to solicit. Vandalia highlighted its drive with a parade. Sterling was canvassed by women block leaders. In Champaign, personal solicitation was conducted by the University of Illinois students. The Edgar County Council sponsored a Minute Man drive. The Women's Club of Thomson, under the guidance of the local Council, participated in the drive.

14. The other six states were: Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

The total war bond sales in Illinois since Pearl Harbor up to December 31, 1943, are as follows:

Series E, F & G	-----	$1,672,082,000
Other issues First Drive	-----	404,645,300 [15]
Other issues Second Drive	-----	729,927,000
Other issues Third Drive	-----	985,000,000
Total		$3,791,654,300

15. This figure does not include the sales in the part of Illinois in the 8th Federal Reserve District.

CIVILIAN WAR SERVICES

WORKS AND HOUSING

(Chapter III)

STUART DUNCAN, Chairman
SEN. RICHARD J. DALEY
BARNEY THOMPSON

The Works and Housing Committee was set up to deal with such problems as the coordination of housing projects, works for water supply, sanitation, power and gas production, and railway, highway, air, waterway, and other construction activities.

There are three advisory groups: the Advisory Committee, whose members are specialists in real estate, housing, construction problems, and civil engineering; the Engineers' Advisory Committee; and the Public Works Division.

One of the committee's first activities was its cooperation with the Illinois Office of Price Administration in the determination of the fuel oil rationing regulations, and in the conduct of the program. A letter was sent by the Chairman of the committee to members of the advisory committees and other persons representing state-wide professional societies whose members were familiar with heating problems, asking them to volunteer their services to aid in making the necessary computations to determine the appropriate rationing. Local rationing boards utilized the services of 1,500 volunteers, many of whom were specialists recruited through the cooperation of the Works and Housing Committee and local Councils. The Illinois chapters of the following organizations contacted their Illinois members outside the Chicago Metropolitan Area, requesting their cooperation: The American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers; the

American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Institute of Architects; the Western Society of Engineers; the American Association of Engineers; and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The committee also cooperated with the Homes Use Program of the National Housing Agency. The purpose of this program was the furnishing of homes and other housing accommodations for war workers in localities where a shortage of housing facilities exists. A directive was sent to the local Councils in twelve communities designated as critical areas, and which have Home Registration Offices. This directive urged the Councils to establish War Housing Committees, which would then meet with field representatives of the National Housing Agency, directors of the Homes Registration Offices, and others concerned with the housing problem for the purpose of outlining a program and dividing the work to avoid duplication of activity. It was suggested that these War Housing Committees furnish volunteers for various phases of the work.

A survey of certain selected communities was made by the Works and Housing Committee in February 1943, to determine what part in the housing program was being played by housing committees of local Councils. The City of Decatur, one of the communities contacted, reported that the Homes Registration Office,which had the aid of the Works Progress Administration personnel, had been in continuous operation since April 1942; and since that time, 770 family dwelling units had been registered and 580 families placed in occupancy. When the WPA was terminated, the Homes Registration Office merged with the Office of Civilian Defense in that city, and used its personnel and facilities.[16]

16. Other communities included in the survey were Marion, Joliet, and Rock Island.

The establishment of Housing Committees on local Councils is a step toward easing the housing situation. A report compiled in January 1944, revealed that there had been ninety-six committees organized, with a membership of 2,938 persons. Because of the nature of its work, the Works and Housing Committee has kept in contact with the Federal Works Agency, which has prepared reports on applications for various projects. Among the public works which this agency reviews for approval are nursery schools, recreation centers, hospital facilities, water and sewer systems, etc.

CHAPTER IV

W O M E N ' S D I V I S I O N

MRS. FREDERIC W. UPHAM)
REP. BERNICE T. VAN DER VRIES) Co-Chairmen
REUBEN G. SODERSTROM

The Women's Division of the Illinois War Council has played a major role in the war effort of the State. The by-laws of the Council state its purpose as "the coordination and utilization of women's organizations engaged in endeavors pertaining to defence activities. It shall be concerned with the social and economic well-being of the individual and family, making most advantageous uses of home income and in the care and custody of dependents of all classifications." Such a broad program requires a highly efficient organization, and the Women's Division has built up its system to cope with all the varied problems arising in the many fields of women's activities. Twenty-seven women's organizations representing some 800,000 Illinois women, have consolidated their individual efforts under the direction of the Women's Division, to make a powerful force in the nation's war program, as well as to provide a secure and normal future for the coming generation.

During the past two years, the Women's organization throughout the State has been developed to its present size of 5,000 women leaders. These leaders, who direct the activities of women in the local War Councils, have been selected and appointed because of their ability in their particular field and their eagerness to make a contribution to the war effort. They serve in many capacities on the State and local levels. This group of women compose the mailing list

of the Women's Division to whom informational material on women's activities is sent from time to time.

ORGANIZATION

Vice Chairmen representing organizations which have a national or state-wide membership have assumed the responsibility for making certain that every member of their respective organizations is participating in the war activities of the local War Council in her community. Through this method the collective membership is used for recruiting volunteers for local War Councils. The organizations are as follows:

American Association of University Women
American Legion Auxiliary of Illinois
Camp Girls, Inc.
Daughters of the American Revolution
The Garden Club of Illinois, Inc.
Girl Scouts, Inc.
Illinois Association of Colored Women
Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers
Illinois Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
Illinois Federation of Music Clubs
Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs
Illinois Home Bureau Federation
Illinois League of Women Voters
Illinois Library Association
Illinois State Medical Society - Women's Auxiliary
Illinois State Nurses Association
International Association of Altrusa Clubs, Inc.
The Junior League of Chicago, Inc.
National Circle Daughters of Isabelle
National Council of Jewish Women
National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Illinois
The Order of the Eastern Star of Illinois
Women's Bar Association of Illinois
Women's College Board of Chicago
Women's Trade Union League of Chicago
Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
Zonta International Executive Women's Club

Directing the activities of the Women's Division, besides the two Co-Chairmen, are the Committee on Women's Organizations

(composed of twenty-eight Vice Chairmen), the Regional, District and County Representatives, and the Chairmen of Women's Activities on local Councils. Formerly there was a field representative, Mrs. T.K. Rinaker, of Carlinville, who assisted in setting up the Women's Divisions of the local War Councils. This position has since been discontinued.

In each of the nine regions of the State, a Regional Representative has been appointed to serve in a liaison capacity between the Women's Division and the District or County Representatives, to encourage the appointment of women on War Councils, and to aid in the organization and expansion of women's activities on the county and local levels.[17] County Representatives who organize women's activities on the county level have been appointed in ninety-two counties. They assist in formulating the women's programs in the local Councils and, in the areas not covered by local Councils, they appoint township or school district chairmen, so that the direction of women's activities includes all parts of each county. To complete this type of organization, in many local Councils throughout the State, Chairmen of Women's Activities have been appointed.

PROGRAMS

Three specific programs have been delegated to the Women's Division by action of the Council, namely: Consumer Interest,

17. Representatives for the nine regions are as follows: Region 1, Mrs. Richard J. Barr, Joliet; Region 2, Mrs. Roy A. Sanders, Freeport; Region 3, Mrs. James H. Oughton, Dwight; Region 4, Mrs. Leonard J. Fletcher, Peoria; Region 5, Mrs. Ben E. Perry, Urbana; Region 6, Mrs. Orville Foreman, Jacksonville; Region 7, Mrs. Maxine Woodruff, Mt. Vernon; Region 8, Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman, Jerseyville; and Region 9, Mrs. Marguerite Neu, Zeigler.

Nutrition, and the Care of Children of Mothers Working in War Industry. Three advisory committees carry out these three programs. This division also cooperates with activities undertaken by other committees of the Council, such as Victory Gardens, Food Preservation, War Bonds, etc.

Consumer Interest

The establishment of the division itself was followed by the appointment of the Consumer Interest Committee. The committee has two divisions, Information and Merchandising. As its name would suggest, Consumer Interest is concerned with articles people wear and use, and the purchase of these items. As part of its educational program, this committee has disseminated information on related subjects. It was especially active in the "Share-the-Meat" campaign, inaugurated late in October, 1942.

Nutrition

The Illinois State Nutrition Committee in April 1943 affiliated with the Women's Division and has been delegated as the functioning organization for nutrition programs in Illinois. This committee is now the Advisory Committee on Nutrition for the War Council. Heading the committee is Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, State Leader of the Home Economics Extension of the University of Illinois, who had been active in the State group prior to its affiliation with the Women's Division. Its organization now includes representatives from groups active in the field of nutrition, such as the Home Bureau Federation, the Illinois Restaurant Association, the Department of Public Health, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and others.

In every county one nutritionist or home adviser has been

appointed by the Nutrition Committee. County meetings are held at which nutrition projects are explained and community action is developed.

The rationing of civilian commodities, especially canned foods, butter, cheese, and meat, brought with it many difficulties for the householder. The Consumer Interest and Nutrition Committees helped to inform the public and make the system work more efficiently, as well as assure Illinois families of a well-balanced diet. Much instructional material was sent out giving point values, ways to buy wisely, and urging people not to buy unless necessary. Swift and Company gave the Women's Division 5,000 copies of its booklet, "Eat Right to Work and Win." As part of its educational program, the Women's Division promoted the showing of the film "Meat and Romance." This picture was produced by the Castle Film Corporation, and was furnished without cost to local War Councils.

Care of Children of Mothers Working in War Industry

The Care of Children of Mothers Working in War Industry program is concerned with very young children left without supervision while their mothers work in defense plants. Many conferences were held with leaders in the field of child welfare. Information was obtained concerning existing State facilities for child care, such as nurseries, day care centers, and foster homes.

November 9, 1942, saw the inauguration by the Women's Division of a program for the Care of Children of Mothers Working in War Industry. Since the Child Welfare Act of Illinois charges the State Department of Public Welfare, through the Child Welfare Division, with the responsibility for all phases of foster care for children,

this department and the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction were the primary functioning agencies. Nurseries, day care centers, and extended school services set up in public school buildings are entitled to federal funds under the Lanham Act.[18]

These nursery centers have helped solve the problem of the care of small children left alone by mothers who work and cannot obtain the services of a person to care for them. Rockford has achieved outstanding results in ten institutions of this kind. Since war factories begin their production very early, most Rockford nurseries start their day at 6:30 A.M. The children are put to bed again until 8:00 A.M., when breakfast is served. The day is spent in supervised recreation. Careful check is made on the child's health, and rest periods are strictly observed. At noon there is a hot dinner, and a light lunch of milk and crackers is served in the afternoon. Mothers call for children between 4:00 and 5:00 P.M. This care can be had at the cost of sixty cents or less for each child.

In Dixon a nursery was organized under the auspices of a community child care committee which incorporated as the Dixon Child Welfare Commission.

18. The committee members are as follows: Dr. Hugo V. Hullerman, Chief, Division of Maternal and Child Hygiene, Department of Public Health; Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, State Leader, Home Economics Extension, University of Illinois; Miss Anne S. Davis, War Training Consultant, United States Employment Service, War Manpower Commission; Mr. James L. Donnelly, Executive Vice President, Illinois Manufacturers' Association; Mr. Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mr. John Nuveen, Jr., Chairman, Illinois Board of Public Welfare Commissioners; Mr. Mabbett K. Reckord, General Director, Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society; Mr. Reuben G. Soderstrom, President, Illinois State Federation of Labor; Miss Edna Zimmerman, Superintendent, Child Welfare Division, Department of Public Welfare, Mrs. Frederic W. Upham and Representative Bernice T. Van der Vries.

Decatur is an example of a community which established a nursery with private funds. Here the sale of an old nursery, together with $12,000 in contributions from war plants, provided funds to buy a fine old mansion to house the young charges. The Macon County War Fund and the Decatur Community Chest gave $12,000.00 for operating expenses. Charges here are made proportionate to the mother's income, but the maximum charge per child for one day is twenty-five cents.

As part of the Twelfth Annual Conference on Delinquency Prevention, the Women's Division held a round-table discussion on the program for the Care of Children of Mothers Working in War Industry. This meeting was held in Chicago on May 6, 7, and 8, 1943.

Cooperation with Other Council Committees

Besides acting through its three main committees, the Women's Division has aided other Council committees. Illinois women have an equal part with men in nearly every local defense program. They have been active in civil protection, and especially important is their contribution to nursing as nurses aides. Their efforts helped to make the Victory Gardens campaign a success. In cooperation with the Food Preservation Committee, the division helped establish some 700 community canning centers. Mrs. Burns, Chairman of the State Nutrition Committee, was especially active in conducting the "Refresher Courses" offered by the University's Home Economics Extension. Certain types of salvage, such as fats and greases, nylon and silk, waste paper, and tin cans are naturally home activities. The women have also helped in the buying and selling of bonds. These instances are typical of the cooperation extended.Whenever there has arisen a

need for women's help, the Women's Division has lent its assistance.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATIONAL MATERIAL

Pamphlets, bulletins, letters, and other informational material are sent periodically to all women on the mailing list, which includes approximately 5,000 persons. This material is received from federal and state governmental agencies, and from private organizations. Such subjects as nutritious meals, rationing regulations, conservation in the home, anti-inflationary measures, food preservation, child care, youth guidance, and others are covered in these kits. An enlightening booklet outlining the program of the various Federal services in relation to local War Councils is "A Small Town Manual for Community Action," furnished to the Women's Division by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Examples of literature supplied by private concerns are General Mills' "War Work--The Second Year," and "Eat Right to Work and Win," a Swift and Company publication.

REGIONAL STAFF MEETINGS

For purposes of organizing the activities of the Women's Division, and developing closer cooperation between local groups and officers, four all-day meetings have been held in Chicago, two in 1942 and two in 1943. These meetings were originally planned for the Vice Chairmen and Regional Representatives only. However, County Representatives and Chairmen of Women's Activities on local Councils also attended the later meetings.

The first of these, which met March 26, 1942, was primarily devoted to discovering what each of the member organizations had done in the war effort and how its activities could be further extended and made a part of a state-wide program. The speakers were Mr. Henry

Pope, Jr., then State Rationing Administrator; Major William F. Waugh, Chairman of the Council's Civil Protection Committee; Dr. William Conley, Regional Representative from the O.P.A.; Dr. H.L. Pettitt, of the Council's Public Health Committee; and Miss Maude Carson of the Nurses Advisory Committee to the Public Health Committee. A list of County Rationing Board Directors was forwarded to Vice Chairmen so that the members of their organizations could volunteer their services to the Directors.

On September 18, 1942, the second meeting was opened by a talk by General Frank Parker on Women's Place in Councils of Defense. Mrs. Frederic W. Upham gave a Report of Accomplishments, and Mrs. T.K. Rinaker spoke on war activities for club women. A discussion was led by Representative Bernice T. Van der Vries on the methods for enrolling club members in local Council activities, and on suggestions for the future program of the Women's Division. Other subjects included Publicity, the Consumer Program, the Retailer-Consumer War Objective, Nutrition in Industry, Promotional Programs, and Salvage.

Of especial interest to women attending the March 11, 1943 meeting was the speech on the Care of Children of Mothers Working in War Industry, which was given by Miss Edna Zimmerman, Superintendent of the Child Welfare Division of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare. Reports were given by the Vice Chairmen on the war activities of their organizations. Mrs. T.K. Rinaker spoke on the Organization of Women for Civilian Defense, and Miss Mary Cheek, President of Rockford College reported on Youth in War. Rationing Programs and the Organization of Women's Activities in local War Councils were other subjects discussed.

The subject of food and nutrition was emphasized at the

October 28, 1943 meeting. Mr. Lester J. Norris, Food Director for the Council, spoke on Illinois Victory Gardens and the Food Preservation Program, while the development of the Nutrition Program by the Illinois State Nutrition Committee was discussed by Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, Chairman of that committee. Professor Garrett L. Jordan of the University of Illinois spoke on the Outlook for Food Production and Distribution. The progress of the program for the Care of Children of Mothers Working in War Industry was reported by Miss Zimmerman. Other talks were: the Recruitment of the Women's Army Corps, by Mr. Ferre C. Watkins, Chairman of the Governor's Committee on WAC Recruitment; Army Nurse Recruitment, by Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy, Co-Chairman of Nurses Recruitment; Army Rations, by Captain Stuart G. Dunlop of the Quartermaster Corps; Women's Education and the War, by Miss Lucia Briggs, President of Milwaukee-Downer College; and a talk by Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments on Fighting the War at Home. Open discussion was held on the ways of obtaining more complete cooperation between members of the Women's Division and local Councils, and on the organizational problems of Regional and County Representatives.

These meetings have proved most valuable as a stimulus both to the field representatives of the Women's Division and to the leaders of the member organizations. They have provided an opportunity for women leaders to meet to discuss their mutual problems and develop ideas for new programs. The meetings may be regarded as stepping stones in the growth of the individual local organizations and of the division itself.

With two years' experience in organizing all kinds of

activity, the Women's Division has planned not only to continue its present program, but also to expand its activities if the need arises. It has demonstrated its ability to operate efficiently in all departments of Civilian Defense.

CHAPTER V

PUBLIC RELATIONS

PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SEN. ARNOLD P. BENSON, Chairman
DEAN CHARLES M. THOMPSON
REP. BERNICE T. VAN DER VRIES

Civilian defense is news. It is one of the most noteworthy subjects of public interest. The extent of the Public Relations operations of the Illinois War Council is a recognition of this fact.

The Public Relations Division of the Council is directed by the Public Education Committee. Mr. Karl M. Kahn is Public Relations Manager on the Executive Staff. The Public Relations activities are divided into four major groups as follows:

1. Press and Publications --- Karl M. Kahn
2. Speakers' Bureau --- Philip R. Davis[19]
3. Radio Division --- Dave Edelson
4. Division of War Records and Research --- Stanley Erikson

With the exception of the last named, which will not complete its primary activities until after the war, the purposes of these groups is to carry the message of civilian defense to the citizens of the State. Assisting in this program are the following advisory divisions and subcommittees of the Public Education Committee: The Educators Division; Foreign Language Division; Publicity Division, including Advertisers, Press, and Radio; Speakers' Committee; and the Division of War Records and Research.[20]

19. Mr. Davis resigned this position on December 31, 1943.

20. For a discussion of additional programs of the Public Education Committee see Chapter III on Civilian War Services.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

One of the main activities of the Public Relations Division has been the publication of Illinois Mobilizes, a magazine devoted to civilian defense and the participation of Illinois citizens in the war effort. This publication, which was first issued in June 1942, was published monthly until November 1943. It is now issued every two months in order to cooperate with the paper conservation campaign. Illinois Mobilizes has developed from a six by nine inch, twelve page booklet when first published, into a nine by twelve inch magazine of from sixteen to thirty-two pages. The circulation has grown from 6,500 to 60,000. Until it became a bi-monthly publication, the circulation was limited to 50,000 persons. Ten thousand persons who had asked to receive the magazine have now been added to the mailing list. Illinois Mobilizes covers not only the news of the Illinois War Council but the war effort of the entire State as well.

News releases are another important avenue of public education. They are sent to Chicago and downstate dailies, press associations, foreign language newspapers, radio stations, and weeklies throughout the State. "News of Illinois at War," until recently known as "Defense News," reports all the latest developments of the Illinois War Council. In the past two years, approximately 5,000 news releases have been prepared and distributed.

SPEAKERS' BUREAU

The Speakers' Bureau, through its corps of Victory Speakers, has carried the message of civilian defense directly to Illinois citizens. The bureau was organized on January 17, 1942. By Lincoln's Birthday of that year it was so effectively organized that it was possible

for speakers to appear throughout the State on the need for civilian defense. Organizations such as the American Legion and the Illinois and American Bar Associations furnished many volunteers. Speakers were available for talks on subjects relating to Civil Protection or Civilian War Services, such as salvage, war bond drives, nutritional programs, etc. A card index was prepared listing the speakers and their speeches. The bureau has provided 660 speakers, who delivered a total of 1,488 speeches and 468 radio talks. The number of persons thus contacted has been estimated at 1,196,643 in 553 towns throughout the State.

RADIO

A most effective medium for public education for the war effort has been the radio. It has been utilized for announcements and talks on important civilian defense activities such as the scrap metal drive and special occasions, such as Illinois National Day. Approximately eighty radio broadcasts were made in 1942 and 1943 by Council members or members of the Executive Staff over public radio stations. Several of these broadcasts were on a state-wide hookup in connection with special occasions as, for example, the broadcast from Kenney by Lieutenant Governor Cross and other officials in honor of that community's 100 per cent V-Home record. In the same period, arrangements were made for spot announcements on such subjects as salvage, Victory Gardens, war bond drives, etc. As many as 240 announcements were made per week.

An unusual broadcast arranged by the Radio Division was a Christmas message by Governor Green in 1943 to Illinois men and women in the armed forces and war work in other states and overseas. The recorded message was broadcast over thirty-five Illinois stations and

164 stations outside of Illinois, including at least one station in every state of the union. To reach the men overseas it was sent by short wave through the Office of War Information.

The Council's Remote Control Radio Studio was dedicated in a speech by Governor Green on February 1, 1943. Another special program from this studio was the broadcast of March 12, 1943, when the War Production Board presented the Council with a plaque in recognition of the work done in the scrap drive. Beginning June 1, 1943, a series of daily civilian defense newscasts was broadcast.

DIVISION OF WAR RECORDS AND RESEARCH

In anticipation of an expected popular demand for the publication of a history of the part played by Illinois in the war, Governor Green created the Division of War Records and Research on May 9, 1942, to preserve the records of the State and local War Councils and, in so far as possible, a record of the war activities of the entire State.[21] This advisory division of

21. The members of the committee, in addition to Lieutenant Governor Cross, are: Paul M. Angle, State Historian; Dr. Karl M. Bosworth, Administrative Consultant, Civil Service Assembly of United States and Canada; Miss Pearl I. Field, President of the Illinois Library Association; Representative William F. Gibbs; Senator Thomas P. Gunning, now deceased; Miss Dorothy Hiatt, former President of the Illinois Library Association; Mrs. Theodore C. Pease of Urbana, who, as Marguerite Jenison, edited the last two volumes of "Illinois in the World War," published by the Illinois State Historical Library in 1923; L. Hubbard Shattuck, Director of the Chicago Historical Society and Historian for the Chicago Metropolitan Area; Clyde F. Snider, Assistant Professor of Political Science of the University of Illinois; Professor Tracey Strevey, Acting Chairman, Department of History, Northwestern University; Professor Willis G. Swartz, Chairman, Department of Government, Southern Illinois Normal University; and Professor Leonard D. White of the Department of Political Science of the University of Chicago. The members of the Public Education Committee - Senator Arnold P. Benson, Chairman, Dean Charles M. Thompson of the College of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Illinois, and Representative Bernice T. Van der Vries - are members ex-officio of the Division of War Records and Research.

the Public Education Committee is headed by Lieutenant Governor Hugh W. Cross as Chairman, and includes among its members prominent historians, political scientists, librarians, and members of the General Assembly. The war records program is intended to facilitate the writing of an authentic and complete history of Illinois' war contribution.

An outline covering appropriate topics for such a history was submitted by a subcommittee of the division headed by Paul M. Angle, State Historian. In addition to an account of the civilian defense organizations in Illinois, the Illinois War Council and the Chicago Metropolitan Area Office of Civilian Defense, the outline included such topics as special war programs of the State Government, early military activities in the State, war production and related problems, and civilian life in war-time.

CHAPTER VI

OFFICE MANAGEMENT

The Division of Office Management is in charge of the supervision of the entire office personnel. It maintains Council personnel, accounting, and bookkeeping records; and prepares fiscal reports and the compilation of pay rolls, vouchers, requisitions, budgets, and all financial documents of the Council, including the discharging of all Council obligations.

Below is a statement of appropriations for the Illinois War Council made by the General Assembly:

Senate Bill No. 154	62nd Gen. Assembly approved April 17, 1941	$15,000.00
Senate Bill No. 547	62nd Gen. Assembly approved July 1, 1941	$50,000.00
Senate Bill No. 5	Spec. Sess. 62nd G. A. approved Dec. 23, 1941	$750,000.00
House Bill No. 702	63rd Gen. Assembly approved July 1, 1943	($695,000.00 For general purposes. ($100,000.00 For Coordination of Law Enforcement Agency.

It is to be noted that of the $815,000.00 appropriated by the General Assembly at the regular and special sessions in 1941 for the biennium ending June 30, 1943, $230,609.56 was returned to the State treasury.

In carrying out its duties, the division is directed by the following standing committees: Auditing and Finance,

OFFICE MANAGEMENT

AUDITING

(Chapter VI)

REP. REED F. CUTLER, Chairman
SEN. ARNOLD P. BENSON
REP. WILLIAM VICARS

The function of the Auditing Committee is to pass upon and audit all accounts pertaining to disbursements and expenses of the Council. The by-laws provide that the books and accounts of the Council shall be audited annually or at any other time which the Council may direct by a certified public accountant, appointed by the Chairman with the approval of the Auditing Committee.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT

FINANCE

(Chapter VI)

REP. ELMER J. SCHNACKENBERG, Chairman
LIEUT. GOV. HUGH W. CROSS
SEN. ARNOLD P. BENSON
SEN. RICHARD J. DALEY
REP. WILLIAM VICARS

The Finance Committee consists of five members appointed by the Chairman of the Council. The Chairman of the Finance Committee is designated by the Chairman of the Council and of the four other members, two are members of each of the respective major political parties.

The Finance Committee prepares and submits to the Council for its action, a biennial budget pursuant to law. The Council submits to the Finance Committee, before final action by the Council itself, all contracts and requests for expenditures of money, including any salary adjustments or additions to the existing pay roll, except fixed charges based on contracts approved by the Council, ordinary traveling and subsistence expenses, routine purchases of stationery, office supplies, and postage. However, the Council may, by a two-thirds vote of the members present, suspend this rule, and thereupon act immediately on any such matter without first submitting it to the Finance Committee.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT

LEGAL AND LEGISLATION

(Chapter VI)

SEN. ARNOLD P. BENSON, Chairman
SEN. RICHARD J. DALEY
REP. ELMER J. SCHNACKENBERG

This committee has charge of all legal matters and legislation pertaining to the Council and its coordination with related federal agencies and Councils of Defense of other states.

The Legal and Legislation Committee drafted the bill passed by the 63rd General Assembly which changed the name of the Illinois State Council of Defense to Illinois War Council. The committee also prepared the necessary bill for the appropriation passed by the last session of the General Assembly.[22]

In January 1943, a report prepared by the committee recommending certain war legislation on the basis of suggestions by the Council of State Governments was approved by the Illinois War Council and submitted to the General Assembly.

The report proposed that the present State Explosives Act be modified so as to make it illegal to possess, use, buy or sell explosives in Illinois without a permit issued by the proper federal authority or the State Department of Mines and Minerals. Another recommended change in this act would authorize sheriffs and other law enforcement agencies to assist in its enforcement and in investigating applicants for federal or state permits.

22. For discussion of additional activities of this committee, see Chapter III on Civilian War Services.

It was also suggested that an act be adopted providing for mailing to the Alien Property Custodian a copy of process or notice of proceedings involving property where such service is required to be made upon a person in an enemy country or enemy occupied country.

A third recommendation was that legislation be provided setting up the Department of Welfare as the State agency for the disbursement of federal money for welfare purposes.

CONTACT ON BEHALF OF THE ILLINOIS WAR COUNCIL WITH FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS BY HENRY L. KELLOGG, DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

These contacts have been made by Colonel Henry L. Kellogg, Deputy Director, who has attended a number of conventions or meetings on some phase of the war effort in order to:

a. present a better understanding of the work and objectives of the Council

b. obtain ideas for use in the Council's program of activities

c. promote the objectives of these organizations in keeping with the war effort.

There have also been many interviews, particularly with Federal agencies, concerning problems of Illinois' agencies or industries.

These contacts have been with:

a. Federal Agencies

Regional O.C.D.
Federal Security Agency
O. P. A.
6th Service Command
Chicago Ordnance District
Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army
Army Officer Procurement
Navy " "
War Production Board
War Manpower Commission
Selective Service
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Twenty-seven conferences called by these agencies were attended and reported.

b. State Agencies

War Council Subsidiaries
Committee for Protection of Cultural Resources
Reserve Militia
Division of Highways
Civil Air Patrol
Post War Planning Commission
Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment Commission

Eighteen conferences called by these agencies were attended and reported.

c. Civic Organizations

Chicago Association of Commerce
- Aviation Committee
- Agricultural Committee
- Illinois Committee
- Public Improvements Committee

National Farm Chemurgic Council
National Rivers and Harbors Congress
Council of State Governments
Mississippi Valley Association
Illinois Manufacturers' Association
Illinois Chamber of Commerce
Illinois Agricultural Association
Illinois Bar Association
Illinois Parks Association
Illinois Small Business Association
Chicago Regional Planning Association
Chicago City Club
Chicago Agricultural Club
County Volunteer Firemens Association

One hundred and nine conventions and conferences were attended.